

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U.S. PRETEXTS FOR AVOIDING SPACE TALKS REJECTED

PM181334 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov under the rubric "View of Events":
"Space Is Not for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Mankind simply cannot curb the arms race on earth. But it is already threatening to spill over into near-earth space. It is clear to everyone that it will be much more complicated to cope with two arms races, and the one in space is fraught with still more that is unforeseen, still more consequences that are difficult to predict, and still more dangers than the one on earth.

The appearances of yet another source of a constant mortal threat to all mankind is fraught not only with the danger of the appearance of a new arms race channel that would destabilize the entire world situation but also with the loss of any possibility of ending the arms race at all.

Many types of weapons are being planned in the United States for space operations: conventional, nuclear, laser, and particle beam. Both manned and unmanned systems are being prepared. A whole class of new armaments is being manufactured -- space nuclear strike means, including space-based antisatellite and ABM systems. Various "star wars" scenarios -- as potential space operations have already been christened in the United States -- are being worked out. The Pentagon even formed a special Space Command in June 1982. The earth has space in its sights. Space has the earth in its sights.

The danger is already great. Tomorrow it may become terrible and indomitable like a fairytale genie carelessly let out of the bottle. Today it is possible to avert the threat. "I would like," K.U. Chernenko said in this regard, "to stress once again that it is necessary to come to an agreement on these questions without delay before space weapons have been deployed and before a leap with unpredictable consequences is taken in the arms race in space. Tomorrow may be too late."

The Soviet Union proposes not waiting until the situation becomes critical or even irreversible. It proposes acting, coming to an agreement, and taking practical measures to avert an arms race in space right now. To that end Moscow, as the Soviet Government's 30 June statement, which was passed to the U.S. Government, said, advocates beginning talks in Vienna in September on preventing the militarization of space. Beginning them without linking them with any other talks. It is also intended to resolve the question of a reciprocal total renunciation of antisatellite systems within the framework of these talks. The Soviet Union has unilaterally proposed establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space-based strike means from the moment the talks open.

Proposals for talks have been addressed to Washington before. But the people there did not like them very much. Why? The rejection was justified -- and they are still trying to justify it today -- on two basic pretexts.

Pretext one. In the development of antisatellite weapons, the United States, it is claimed, is lagging behind the USSR, which is "a long way ahead" and therefore wants to exploit the advantages of its position, to prevent America from "making up lost ground," and to place it in an unequal position.

Pretext two. It is impossible, so they say, to define what types of weapons the talks would cover or how accords on the normilitarization of space would be monitored if any such accords were reached.

Let us see how tenable these objections are.

Back in March 1958, soon after the launch of the first artificial earth satellites, the Soviet Government, foreseeing the future danger, advocated including the question of banning the use of space for military purposes and of international cooperation in the sphere of space studies on the agenda of the next UN General Assembly session.

In that same year of 1958 the United States initiated the "Spacetrack" program -- the development of an antisatellite weapon system. The following year the Pentagon intercepted an artificial earth satellite with a missile. At the start of the sixties it deployed two land-based antisatellite systems: on Kwajalein Island and on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. On 10 June this year at a height of over 160 km above the Pacific the first-ever interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile by another missile was carried out, as the Pentagon, unable to restrain a surge of militarist sentiments, announced with great pomp.

At roughly the same time you could read in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that apparently the United States is not behind the USSR but just the reverse -- the USSR is behind the United States. That, the paper says, is why Moscow is in a hurry to have talks, in order not to fall still further behind...

Official Washington's other story -- the impossibility of monitoring in the sphere of antisatellite systems -- is not worth much either. Of course, this monitoring is not a simple matter, it has its own special features. But the problem is entirely solvable provided, of course, that the will to deal with it properly exists. How is it possible to talk about the insolubility of the monitoring problem without even finding time to discuss it at official talks on banning and scrapping antisatellite systems? And is it not clear that it is easier to control these weapons when they have not yet entered series production and have not been deployed than when they have entered both sides' arsenals? The Soviet Union has already presented proposals on monitoring which could be discussed and, if necessary, made more specific.

Alas, the truth is that the U.S. Administration is striving not to resolve the problem by way of talks but to achieve military superiority over the USSR not only on earth but in space too. Otherwise why did the White House find it necessary to wreck the Soviet-U.S. talks on antisatellite systems in 1979?

All the experience of many centuries of the development of military equipment graphically attests that there never have been, there are not, and there never can be any absolutely reliable, 100-percent guaranteed defensive means. Some people in the United States have come to believe that the Pentagon space programs will make it possible to create "absolutely reliable" impenetrable U.S. ABM defenses. At any rate they want to assure the public that it will be possible to create an impregnable shield. However, sober people think -- and this is indeed the case -- that no ABM system, even the most watertight, can prevent at least a certain number of nuclear missiles capable of causing "unacceptable damage" from getting through.

So one should not expect the delivery of a first strike to go unpunished. Yet all the current political, diplomatic, and strategic tricks of the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon surrounding the creation of space-based antisatellite and ABM systems boil down to an attempt to make themselves safe from a retaliatory strike after the United States has made the first strike. But the realities of the nuclear missile age leave no hope that retribution for a nuclear attack can be successfully avoided. A warning about this was even given back in 1967 by the then U.S. Secretary of Defense R. McNamara: "It is important to realize that no ABM system existing now or in the foreseeable future will guarantee the creation of an impenetrable shield over the United States."

While pushing ahead with transferring the arms race to space, Washington is trying to assure both the American people and the peoples of the allied NATO countries that this is being undertaken in the common security interests of the entire West. The "nuclear umbrella" over West Europe, it argues, will be supplemented by a "space shield." However, it is clear to military specialists, and not only to military men, why all this is being done. Here is just one of the opinions expressed by Gert Bastian, the well known retired general in the West German Bundeswehr: "If one of the superpowers gains the possibility of defending itself against a second strike, the danger that it will itself threaten to inflict a first strike will increase." Yes, exactly! Preparing to take cover behind what is allegedly a purely defensive "space shield," Washington is in fact whetting the sword of aggression.

The more concerned the United States is for its own "security," the more acutely West Europe feels its own insecurity. It is not for nothing that many governments are advocating Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space. Even Congress itself has been calling on the White House to fully assess the fact that the USSR is observing the unilateral commitment not to be the first to put antisatellite weapons into space that it made last year. The commitment stands, of course, as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from such acts.

The U.S. public's disquiet about Reagan's militarist space ambitions was expressed in the creation of a new organization, the "Movement To Save the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems," comprising well known figures such as former President J. Carter, former Secretaries of State D. Rusk, C. Vance, and E. Muskie, former Secretary of Defense R. McNamara, eminent scientists, and many other notables. The new organization stresses in a statement that the Pentagon's plan to deploy large-scale ABM "defenses" threatens to wipe out the only ratified and operative Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement.

Essentially, only the U.S. Government is now opposed to space remaining outside the sphere of military rivalry among states. It alone is blocking a positive solution of one of the key tasks for all mankind. But as the Russian proverb says, one man can't win a war. One against all is an unenviable and untenable position. Perhaps that will eventually be understood.

Space is not for "star wars." It is for peaceful cooperation and the peoples' prosperity.

NEW EDITION OF 'THREAT TO PEACE' BOOK PUBLISHED

Bogachev Review

LD181747 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS military writer Valdimir Bogachev writes:

The new, third edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" came off the press in Moscow. The book, specifically, contains a detailed analysis of the changes of the military-political situation that took place in the world in the past two years.

The book brought out by the military publishers analyses in detail the reasons behind the aggravation of international tension over the past year, compares the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States to the problems of war and peace, cites the information on the changes in the structures of the Armed Forces of the United States and other NATO countries, on the one hand, and the USSR and its allies, on the other.

Using a rich factual material, thoroughly checked figures, conclusions and statements of Soviet and foreign politicians and military experts, the authors of the book show convincingly what a grave danger for all peoples is represented by the course of the Reagan administration at the unrestrained arms race, at the preparation for nuclear war.

A particularly dangerous situation arose in connection with the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, it is stressed in the work of Soviet experts.

The book analyses the foundations of the military strategy of the USA which envisages the first use of nuclear weapons and is based on the hopes to "get the upper hand" in nuclear war.

Much scope is given in the work to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for arms limitation and reduction. The book covers the stands of the USSR and the USA concerning confidence- and security-building measures. The authors stress that in the years of its stay in office the Reagan administration has not concluded or ratified a single agreement on curbing the arms race and actually disorganized the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction that was started in the seventies.

The third edition of the book contains new sections -- on control over the implementation of the treaties and agreements signed and on the prevention of the militarization of outer space. Touching upon Washington's plans to create a comprehensive space-based anti-ballistic missile system and simultaneously to acquire a potential for a first nuclear strike, the authors of the book stress that in case of the implementation of this concept of Reagan the threat of nuclear war will greatly increase. The Pentagon strategists would be much tempted to "push the buttons" in the hope to get away with impunity, it is said in the book.

Analyzing the speeches of American leaders on problems of relations with the Soviet Union in the recent months, the authors of the book point out that fearing the revelation of the real essence of its militaristic policy, Washington has to manoeuvre, to make demagogical statements about its alleged wish for a dialogue with the USSR, its interest in arms limitation and reduction. By this pseudo peaceable rhetoric which is not borne up by real readiness to decide burning problems on a mutually-acceptable basis the U.S. Administration would like to camouflage the unprecedented programs of arms buildup it is implementing, to try to reassure the world public about the seriousness of the international situation that is developing, the book says.

It is stressed in the book that the Soviet Union would like to hope that the circles shaping the policy of the United States and NATO will be able to take a more objective, unbiased look at things and will at last assume a realistic stand which would make it possible to remove real, not invented war danger.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Review

PM181001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Review of 3d edition of "Whence the Threat to Peace" by Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar under the rubric "Notes About Books": "Truthfully and Convincingly"]

[Text] Mankind's most pressing, most vital task is preserving peace on the planet and averting nuclear war. However, as current events show, in an attempt to hamper the course of historical development, aggressive forces headed by the United States resort to extreme, adventurist actions.

The deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries and the new round of the arms race which it sparked have sharply exacerbated the international situation and enhanced the risk of confrontation.

Gambling on confrontation, on achieving military superiority -- this is the basis of the current U.S. Administration's entire policy. The strategic concepts based on "nuclear deterrence," the permissibility of unleashing both a global and "limited" nuclear wars, the proclamation of zones of "vital U.S. interests," and so forth serve these aims.

Despite recent verbal admissions of the danger and futility of counting on a victory in nuclear war, the U.S. Administration is nonetheless failing to show the necessary restraint or carefully weighed approach. In an attempt to mislead the public as regards its aggressive policy, Washington is resorting with increasing frequency to misinformation, slander, and blatant lies. The propaganda machine, running at full capacity, is producing one falsification after another, based on juggling with facts, exaggerations, and all kinds of fabrications. For this purpose use is made of the same old claims about the "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union and socialism as a whole and about the alleged U.S. and NATO "lag in the military sphere."

Two editions of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," which convincingly exposes the Atlanticists' slanderous fabrications about the Soviet foreign and military policy, have already been published in the USSR. Now a third edition of this necessary book (Foot-note) ("Whence the Threat to Peace" [Otkuda Iskhodit Ygroza Miru], 3rd Edition, Military Literature Publishing House, 1984, 96 pp) has come out. Its authors stress that they do not pursue the aim of entering into polemics with writings penned by the Pentagon and NATO. The book is intended to reflect the new developments in the international situation, the state of the U.S. military machine, and the U.S. and NATO military doctrines which have emerged during the past 2 years. Just like the previous editions, the third edition is full of facts and figures and is well illustrated. This enables the unprejudiced reader to gain a deeper understanding of the problems raised in the book and to find an answer to the question which gives the book its title.

The causes of the intensification of tension in the international arena and the two directions in world politics are analyzed in the book objectively, truthfully, and in detail. The key question of our times, the book's authors note, is the problem: How will the international situation develop -- along the path of strengthening peace and reducing the threat of war, or along the path of the arms race and increasing danger of war? As for the Soviet Union, the main thrust of its foreign policy activity has been and remains the struggle for peace and people's security, for curbing the arms race, and for achieving concrete accords leading to a real reduction in the threat of war. The path toward this aim is not easy but it is plain to see: renouncing confrontation, resolutely embarking on the road of detente, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence, and getting down to drastic arms reductions proceeding from the principles of equality and identical security.

Our country is doing all it can to achieve a real change for the better in the current dangerous development of events. It is difficult to name any important problem in the sphere of strengthening peace on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not put forward concrete proposals. In the book the reader will find a detailed account of the many Soviet peace initiatives, and also an analysis of the negative stance adopted by the United States and NATO with regard to the Soviet proposals.

Much space in the book is taken up by the section "The East-West Correlation of Military Forces." The authors emphasize that both in the world as a whole and in Europe, where the most powerful groupings of armed forces are directly facing each other, an approximate military equilibrium has been taking shape over decades, become established, and prevails at this moment -- an equilibrium both between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. However, whereas the Soviet Union regards the approximate equilibrium as sufficient for the needs of defense and does not pursue the aim of upsetting it. The United States holds diametrically opposed views. The book describes in detail the Atlanticists' attempts to upset the correlation of forces in one or other of the military spheres, to forge ahead, and to gain military superiority. It goes without saying that all these efforts are futile. The CPSU and the Soviet state regard it as their duty to ensure the reliable defense and adequate security of the motherland and of our friends and allies and will never permit anybody to upset the military equilibrium and achieve superiority.

Readers' attention will undoubtedly be attracted by the section "The U.S. Military Machine," which examines the components of the U.S. Armed Forces -- both the strategic nuclear forces and the general-purpose forces. An objective analysis of U.S. military strategy proves incontrovertibly that so colossal a military machine has been created by no means for the purpose of the defense of the United States. A confirmation of this is, for instance, the adoption in August 1982 of a new concept -- the so-called "air-land operation (battle)." It envisages the sudden unleashing of combat operations jointly by the ground forces, the Air Force, and the Navy, with the use of the latest means of armed struggle, to a great depth, with the aim of inflicting maximum damage on enemy troops, achieving overwhelming superiority, and mounting a decisive offensive to seize enemy territory. In this way a concept which is exclusively aggressive and offensive in nature is being introduced in the theory and practice of U.S. and NATO Armed Forces.

The third edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" includes a number of new subsections. Most important among them is "The Militarization of Space and the Creation of Large-Scale Antimissile Defense." It is no accident that this acute international problem is highlighted in this way. The author points out that the "star wars" issue has been on the Pentagon's agenda for a long time. Since the end of the fifties the United States has spent some \$60 billion on military space programs. However, the most intensive preparations for war in space began under the Reagan administration. A course is being steered toward creating the most up-to-date space weapons, and above all anti-satellite weapons and antimissile defense. The book proves convincingly that, by militarizing space, the United States will undermine the basis of agreements and accords created through the efforts of all the world's countries in the postwar period.

The book contains new materials on preparations under way in the United States and NATO for waging chemical warfare. The United States now has a mighty arsenal of chemical weapons. Its main components are 55,000 metric tons of highly toxic nerve gas substances and 150,000 metric tons of chemical munitions -- more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and landmines, and a multitude of other chemical munitions.

Peace from a position of strength on U.S. terms -- this is what Washington would like to see. This is the reason for the escalation of the arms race, the buildup of military might, and the constant saber-rattling. These imperialist actions present a direct threat to world peace. And the third edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" proves it convincingly.

BLOC COUNTRIES CONFER HONORS ON GROMYKO

LD181758 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, by a decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has been awarded the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for great services and his contribution to the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and to the strengthening of the unity of the countries in the socialist community and deepening the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the socialist states and in connection with his 75th birthday.

The Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic studded with rubies.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has awarded Comrade Gromyko the Order of Ho Chi Minh.

At the proposal of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has been awarded the Karl Marx Order.

By a decree of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Gromyko has been awarded the National Order of Jose Marti.

The State Council of the Polish People's Republic has awarded Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko the Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

By the decree of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Gromyko has been awarded the sash Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class.

LEVIN ON SOCIALIST CONCERN FOR WORLD PEACE

LD182047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO, in an editorial devoted to the documents of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow and the conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties in Prague, writes that these documents testify to the great responsibility of the communist and workers parties of the socialist states, not only in relation to the peoples of their countries, but also in relation to all of mankind. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The declaration of the CEMA member-countries entitled "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," which was adopted at the Moscow conference, stresses that there is now no more important task than the preservation of peace on earth and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. This is explained by the fact that the threat to peace has seriously intensified as a result of the course, which is being conducted by the aggressive circles of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, toward confrontation, military superiority, the infringement of the independence and sovereignty of peoples, a course of expansionism and diktat.

One of the main reasons for the growth in world tension and the intensification of the threat of nuclear war, as the report on the Prague conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties notes, is the escalation of the arms race by those circles, a particularly dangerous phase of which has been opened by the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which has begun in certain NATO countries.

The socialist countries do not limit themselves to a statement of the extremely dangerous militarist actions of the imperialist circles. They propose a clear, specific, and honest program of action aimed at halting the arms race, toward an improvement in the international political climate. The initiatives which are being proposed by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community open up a realistic path toward the resolution of urgent problems, and they are received with support and approval by wide-ranging circles of the international public, since they are in keeping with the interests of all mankind.

This applies to their proposal on the formulation of norms for relations among the nuclear powers, to the proposal for the conduct of Soviet-American talks on the prevention of the militarization of cosmic space, and to the approach of the USSR to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, which provides for a return to the situation which existed up to the beginning of the deployment of U.S. Pershing II's and Tomahawks.

The countries of the socialist community -- and this is noted in the documents adopted at the conferences in Moscow and Prague -- are sure that, with strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security, the nuclear arms race can be halted and that states can begin the implementation of realistic measures of nuclear disarmament.

This optimistic confidence is based first and foremost on the might and the unity of the countries of the socialist community and on the cohesion of their communist and workers parties. And the stronger the might of the fraternal countries, the stronger is their influence on the whole course of world events and the more important is their contribution to the strengthening of peace.

PRAVDA ON FRG MEMORANDUM, SPACE WEAPONS, ASEAN

PM181311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Promoting Trust

The Soviet Union was born as a state of social equality and justice and as a state of peace and cooperation between peoples. Those two main features have thus far determined our country's complexion and the general thrust of its international course. The USSR will honestly and constructively collaborate with all states prepared to help reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world through practical deeds.

These thoughts expounded by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in the preface to a collection of his speeches and articles, which has just been published in England, have provoked a lively response not only among the British public, but also among the international public. The Soviet leader's words to the effect that the combat alliance of the countries belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition in the struggle against the common enemy and to rid Europe of fascism was a major landmark in contemporary history have attracted particular attention. Neither differences of historical fate, socioeconomic structure, ideological outlook, nor the traditions of life of our peoples prevented that then. Today, an awesome danger again confronts the world. And no matter how states of differing social systems regard one another, and no matter what divides them, they must be guided by a common and main interest -- namely, doing everything possible to prevent a catastrophe and to preserve civilization on earth.

Historical experience prompts the Soviet Union to react sharply to any events that potentially threaten its security. This week a memorandum to the FRG Government was published in connection with the recent lifting, at its request, of the ban on the production in West Germany of strategic bombers, as well as long-range missiles.

It can scarcely be considered coincidental that this dangerous step was taken immediately after essentially strategic American nuclear systems targeted at the USSR and its allies had begun to be deployed on West German soil. The course of turning the country's territory into a bridgehead for delivering a first strike and providing it with its own offensive weapons raises a legitimate question about the direction of FRG policy. It is appropriate to recall here that the Potsdam Agreement places on the FRG, as a successor of the former Reich, an obligation to ensure that a threat to neighboring states and the world as a whole will never again emanate from German soil.

As participants in the conference of the fraternal parties' Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries noted in Prague this week, the threat to peace has been seriously increased as a result of the course pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, and above all American imperialism: a course of confrontation, of seeking military superiority, and of encroaching on the peoples' independence and sovereignty, a course of expansionism and diktat.

The vocation of the United Nations is to counter tendencies leading to an exacerbation of international tension. It was created as a result of the victory over fascism as an expression of the peoples' will to prevent a new war. The Soviet Union, which made a decisive contribution to that victory, has consistently defended the aims and principles of the UN Charter throughout the organization's history.

Receiving UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in the Kremlin, Comrade K.U. Chernenko observed that the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a course of improving the international situation and curbing the arms race.

Advancing along this path would enable not only the danger of war to be reduced, but would also enable colossal resources to be switched to resolving the major problems of economic and social development confronting mankind, including the provision of aid to developing countries. The UN secretary general highly rated the Soviet Union's invariable commitment to a policy designed to eliminate the threat of war, above all the threat of nuclear war, and its constructive contribution to resolving the most acute international problems and ensuring effective work by the United Nations as an instrument of peace and cooperation.

For Space Without Weapons

Some 2,500 prominent scientists from various countries recently assembled in the FRG to hold an international congress in the ancient university city of Goettingen under the slogan "Aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace, scientists and naturalists warn of the danger of militarizing space." The congress participants issued a statement. It says that the testing and siting of any weapons systems in space will increase the likelihood of nuclear war on earth.

The Goettingen congress graphically reflected the world public's disquiet. The question now stands as follows: Either the militarization of space will be averted, or space will be turned into a source of awesome danger hanging over all mankind. We must negotiate on those questions without delay before a surge in a new sphere of the arms race takes place, with all its unpredictable consequences. The Soviet Government was guided precisely by this when it proposed to the American Administration that official talks on preventing the militarization of space begin in Vienna this September.

The urgency of such talks is evident. America's plans make it clear that the United States intends to deploy antimissile systems in space, to give itself room for the operation of various kinds of antisatellite systems, and to put in position ultramodern kinds of weapons designed to strike against land, sea, and air targets. The Soviet Union is opposed to the arms race being carried over into near-earth space. At the same time, it must clear that, faced with a threat from space, it will be forced to take measures to ensure its own security. Calculations to the effect that it is possible to lay a path leading to military superiority via space are based on illusion. However, the United States refuses to abandon such calculations, and that is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences.

In order to preclude such a development of events, the Soviet Union has proposed that the use of force in space and from space against the earth be banned. Seeking to facilitate reaching an accord on this issue, the USSR unilaterally assumed, as far back as last year, a commitment not to place antisatellite weapons in space so long as other states, including the United States, do likewise.

In the USSR's opinion, no weapons of any kind, be they conventional, nuclear, laser, particle beam, or any other kind, should be deployed in space. This approach whereby a whole class of armaments would be banned and eliminated -- space strike means, including space-based antisatellite and antimissile systems, as well as any land-, air-, or sea-based means designed to destroy targets in space -- will enable reliable monitoring of the sides' observance of commitments to be ensured.

Some 2 weeks have already elapsed since the proposal was made to the White House, but there has been no positive response so far. Everyone knows that it is impossible to conduct serious talks if it is not clear precisely what the sides wish to discuss and what they wish to reach agreement on. The Soviet Union has proposed talks on banning and eliminating the whole class of space strike armaments. The American side, however, is trying to link this topic with talks on strategic and European nuclear arms which were, as is known, broken off through the fault of Washington.

So far as space is concerned, the U.S. Administration expresses a readiness to discuss only "certain aspects" of antisatellite means, that is to say, just one kind of space weapon.

Commentators also note that the White House is trying to avoid an important element of the Soviet initiative: The need to introduce a joint moratorium on testing and siting of space strike means as soon as talks begin. In the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Washington does not wish to jeopardize the testing of the American antisatellite system scheduled for the fall.

The Jakarta Conference

The annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers has been held in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta this week. The representatives of Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, as well as a new member of the association, Brunei, first conferred among themselves and then, in accordance with the practice established in recent years, were joined by the heads of the foreign policy departments of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

The ASEAN countries' representatives again expressed their desire to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. However, their prejudiced stance on the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is clearly at variance with that aim. The newspaper DHAN DAN observes in this connection that "never before have the ASEAN countries made such slanderous statements regarding Vietnam and Kampuchea as in the communique" issued at their present conference. This was obviously influenced by the not unknown foreign forces that have a vested interest in maintaining a tense situation in Southeast Asia.

In continuing to flirt with the ASEAN countries, the United States and its allies are far from renouncing their neocolonialist course. For example, they are pumping raw materials they need out of the region but are hampering the sale on their own markets of products manufactured there. The stiffening of protectionist measures and the hiking of bank interest rates are trends that have become even more obvious since the meeting of the "Big Seven" in London and have caused a wave of dissatisfaction in ASEAN countries.

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz timed his latest foreign trip to coincide with the conference in Jakarta. As at the previous such meeting, he avoided in every possible way discussing the trade and economic problems worrying ASEAN members. Instead, Shultz tried to stir up dissension between them and their neighbors, the countries of Indochina, in order to use such discord to embroil the ASEAN states in Washington's schemes in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region -- schemes alien to its interests. However, intimidation by means of an imaginary "Soviet threat" is increasingly misfiring. As Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamad bin Mahathir told Shultz, his country is far more disturbed by the threat from China in connection with the development of military cooperation between Beijing and Washington.

During his visit to Beijing, President Reagan said that the United States is seeking to create a strong community of countries east of the Soviet Union that resembles NATO in the West. It is clear from those words that U.S. imperialist circles regard the Asian continent as one more front, an eastern front, in the struggle against socialist states.

In U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's words, American military policy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean has five main aims. The first, to expand military cooperation with Japan. (If its "Self-Defense Forces" were to undertake to patrol the sea lanes up to 1,000 miles from its shores, he made clear, that would allow U.S. ships and planes to be used more effectively in more remote regions.)

Second, to ensure stability on the Korean peninsula. (Put more simply, to shore up the Seoul regime by means of American bayonets.) Three, to improve relations with the PRC. (It is noteworthy that this is regarded as an integral part of U.S. military policy in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.) Four, to step up its partnership with Australia and New Zealand within the ANZUS framework. (The sphere of its activity has been extended, at Washington's insistence, to the Indian Ocean, in addition to the Pacific Ocean.) Five, and finally, to support the political and economic viability of ASEAN countries. (The meaning of this vague formulation may be judged by the Pentagon head's claim that the sum total of the items enumerated is to oppose the Soviet Union "from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands.")

The revelations of Reagan and Weinberger shed new light on the talks regarding a "Pacific Ocean community" including the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and ASEAN members. This idea was engendered in Tokyo, where it is considered that Japanese monopolies will benefit most of all from regional economic integration. They understand this in Washington but hope that the community's creation will reduce the pressure of Japanese products on the American market. However, the United States is supporting this venture above all out of military and political considerations. After all, such a "community" will give Washington the opportunity to harness all its allies in the region into a single team, to forge the members of NATO, ANZUS, and parties to the bilateral military agreements with Tokyo and Seoul into a single chain while simultaneously turning the ASEAN states into participants in imperialist intrigues.

A remarkable coincidence: It is precisely those five states that arrived for the concluding part of the conference in Jakarta as "partners in dialogue on the Pacific Ocean" that are the participants in the annual Rimpac naval maneuvers. And they finished just 10 days before the meeting in Jakarta.

However, the prospect of falling under the control of alien political forces, of isolating themselves from other countries in the region, and of breaking with the Nonaligned Movement does not bode well for the ASEAN members. After all, like their closest neighbors, they have experienced much grief from those who are imposing themselves upon them as friends.

As was noted at the recent conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Vientiane, although there are still disagreements persisting between ASEAN members and the Indochinese states, all of them are interested in reducing tension, deepening mutual understanding, and seeking ways toward gradually establishing durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia without foreign interference. The participants in the conference in Vientiane welcomed the continuing exchange of opinions between Vietnam and Indochinese states as an important factor in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

U.S., NATO PREVENTING SOLUTION TO CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD181207 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The U.N. secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar has invited representatives of the sides involved in the Cyprus conflict to meet with him for discussing the ways to settle the conflict. It has been announced at the U.N. Headquarters that the meeting is to be held in Vienna on August 6-7.

J. Perez de Cuellar has been authorized by the U.N. Security Council to continue the efforts aimed at working out a compromise acceptable for both communities of the country -- the Greek and Turkish ones.

This objective can be achieved only in the course of the intercommunal talks whose resumption is advocated for by the U.N. However, the attempts to establish contacts with representatives of the Turkish community with a view to resume the talks have brought no results so far.

The U.N. has invariably upheld the course toward the preservation of Cyprus as a united, independent and sovereign state which would pursue a non-aligned policy. The U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly have repeatedly rejected in their documents the plans to dismember the island.

However, those plans have become more concrete of late. The leaders of the Turkish community proclaimed the creation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and later took a number of concrete steps in line with this separatist policy.

The separatists permit themselves to ignore the decisions of the U.N. Security Council for one reason only: They feel the backing of the U.S. military and their NATO allies. The present-day tense situation on the island and the deadlock in the intercommunal talks play into the hands of the NATO circles and enable them not only to preserve, but also to build up their military presence on the island. Washington regards Cyprus as an important stronghold in east Mediterranean, at the approaches to the Middle East. It is not accidental that Washington renders such lavish military assistance to Turkey which actively supports the actions of Cyprus separatists.

SOME TRUD READERS OPPOSE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PM182026 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 4

[Own sports observer Yu. Vanyat "Review of Letters": "We Won't Take Part in These Games"]

[Excerpts] On 8 May, our newspaper printed a letter by N. Denisenko from Dzhezkazgan under the heading "Why Should We Go to These Olympics?"

This worker at one of the city's enterprises had sent it to TRUD at the end of April, long before the well-known decision by the USSR National Olympic Committee plenum which, after a comprehensive discussion of the alarming situation that had built up around the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, unanimously decided that Soviet sportsmen would not participate in the summer Olympics.

N. Denisenko's letter, like a number of other readers' letters published in our newspaper, and the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision generated a wide response among TRUD readers, who had taken to heart the problems deliberately created by the U.S. Administration and the Californian authorities concerning the participation of the USSR Olympic delegation, the work of Soviet sports journalists, and visits by our tourists to the Los Angeles games.

The editorial office's Physical Culture and Sports Department has now received 1,016 replies on this subject. We have received letters from the collectives of entire shops where the USSR National Olympic Committee statement was discussed, from sportsmen, and from trainers. Mail has been received from schoolchildren, pensioners, scientists, doctors, BAM [Baykal-Amur-Mainline railroad] construction workers, servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces, and trade union workers.

Of course, we are unable to publish most of the replies to the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision. We have just selected some of the most typical readers' letters.

First and foremost, I would like to reply to many of our readers, some of whom are demanding a "boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics," others a "counter-olympics" in a socialist country, specifically in Moscow, and others an all-out suspension of sporting contacts with U.S. sportsmen, by saying that we fully understand their emotional statements and proposals. But at the same time, it is necessary to clearly and precisely stress that Soviet sportsmen have always observed and respected the Olympic rules and traditions and that the USSR National Olympic Committee has never under any circumstances, either as guest at or host to the games, violated the Olympic Charter, rules, and other official regulations of the international Olympic movement. Moreover, Soviet sportsmen have long been on friendly terms and maintained traditional ties in many summer and winter sports with U.S. athletes. And they do not confuse ordinary Americans, sports fans, with those who have whipped up the "sports version" of anti-Soviet hysteria.

There can therefore be no question of a "boycott," of "alternative games" to counter the Los Angeles competitions, much less scheduled against those competitions, or of cutting off bilateral ties with U.S. athletes.

The clear and unambiguous position of Soviet sportsmen was expressed in the USSR National Olympic Committee document, explained orally at the press conference by M.V. Gramov, chairman of the National Olympic Committee, and justified in talks with leaders of the International Olympic Committee.

So would other, more heated, readers please forgive us if we recall the need to observe the rules of the Olympic Charter and the fact that proposals must be logical, sensible, and realistic, no matter how much indignation or bafflement the behavior of the U.S. authorities evokes in all of us and in many countries, including the United States itself.

One other thing. Certain readers might ask the question: Do all the Soviet sports fans out of the 1,016 who expressed their opinion in sending letters to TRUD agree with the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision and with our readers' proposals objecting to Soviet athletes being sent to the 1984 games? No, not all: 12 out of the 1,016 think that we ought to have gone despite everything, to even take a risk in going in order to triumph in an honest struggle characteristic of the ideals of Soviet sport.

It is noteworthy that 5 of the 12 sent letters without any addresses, so that we could not reply to them from the editorial office. One of them, N. Keshchuka from Kiev, soon after sent a second letter apologizing for having made the "worst blunder" in connection with the real assessment of the true situation in Los Angeles recounted by the USSR National Olympic Committee.

Other readers out of the few favoring participation by Soviet athletes, I.A. Gerasimov from Voskresensk for instance, thought that "our splendid sportsmen should take part in the Olympics because once again they will acquit themselves brilliantly and win even more medals..." The same position is taken, for instance, by Ye.N. Dityatev from Brezhnev, M.M. Gostev from Voronezh, and P. Gotyuk from Kiev.

And only one reader, V. Kondakov from Leningrad (he did not give his address), thinks that "missing the games is a sign of weakness."

And so we follow the sporting custom and add up the opinion count: 1,004 to 12 in favor of the USSR National Olympic Committee decision. Are lengthy explanations necessary?

Let us cite a few more extracts from readers' letters concerning the International Olympic Committee. Thus, pensioner V.N. Luppov writes: "There is gold fever in the United States about the Olympics. It is a great country but it has sunk so low in trampling the Olympic Charter. Who has allowed this to happen? Why did not the International Olympic Committee deprive the United States of the right to hold the games, since it was long aware of many violations?"

The Ivanov family from Tynda, Ivan Yakovlevich, Tatyana Yuryevna, and their children Yulga and Vanya, are baffled: "Just what is the International Olympic Committee's attitude to everything that is going on in Los Angeles?"

Serious complaints about the International Olympic Committee leadership have also been made by many other TRUD readers, for instance P.N. Mironov (Merefa, Kharkov Oblast), Comrade Faydman (Rudnyy City), S.V. Antonov (Ryazan), and N.N. Yarmolenko (Astrakhan).

It must be made clear here that the choice of an Olympic city is made 6 years before the games are held, that there is a rotation of continents rule, and that preparing for the games is a laborious, time-consuming business.

The final group of letters that we wish to comment upon concerns the proposals from a number of readers about holding competitions for sportsmen from the socialist countries.

The Druzhba-84 competitions covering the entire Olympic program and following Olympic rules have already started, as many of our readers must know. But in no way are they in opposition to the Olympics. Athletes from countries intending to go to Los Angeles-- Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the PRC, and others-- are taking part in them as well.

The Romanian National Olympic Committee has also applied to take part in the 1984 Games, which provoked a question from labor veteran A.M. Petukhov from Cherepovets about that decision. We can answer the veteran thus: Unlike the notorious failed "boycott" of the 1980 Olympics by the Carter administration (which the then Senator Reagan [as published] also ardently fought for at the time), the USSR National Olympic Committee has not been putting any pressure on any sports organization in another country since it is an internal matter for each national olympic committee.

As for Soviet sportsmen, as N. Ivanov, assemblyman-fitter at the Uralsk Heavy Machine Building Plant, briefly but clearly wrote, "We won't take part in these games..."

REAGAN 'CAPTIVE NATIONS' SPEECH ASSAILED

LD181320 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The more President Reagan speaks about his quest for peace, the more important it is to find out what kind of peace he is talking about:

On Monday Ronald Reagan offered this formula for peace: Yes, we stand for peace but we stand for peace with freedom and for peace with dignity. This is how he opened the so-called week of captive nations. The ideological thrust of this campaign is against the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, whose ideals, philosophy, and principles Mr Reagan does not accept. But when ideological differences are infused into East-West relations in such heavy doses that they preclude any accommodation, it stops being a matter of taste or political affiliation. It begins to look more as an insane policy of suicide than a sober assessment of the United States capabilities.

We won't change. No pressure -- military, political, or economic -- will make us sacrifice or betray the idea of building a society of equals in every sense of the word, that is, a communist society. And we could not care less about Mr Reagan's feelings or ideas on this score. But we don't believe that the ideological differences should weigh so heavily into bilateral relations as to make peaceful coexistence impossible.

Your President has gone that far by saying he is not for peace without freedom or dignity. Better dead than red -- this is what Ronald Reagan is all about. Not a single Soviet leader has ever said that there could be no peace with the United States because of unemployment there or because after years of FBI harassment, Dr Martin Luther King was assassinated for his struggle for civil rights, which has failed to become a reality to this day.

In the absence of cool and dignity, especially when it comes to United States-Soviet relations, a politician is bound to suffer some sort of degradation to a point where all he has to offer is wishful thinking, unrealistic hopes, and at times a handful of jokes -- not much in a quest for peace.

MONDALE NOMINATION AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE NOTED

LD190635 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] San Francisco July 19 TASS -- Walter Mondale, former vice president of the USA, has been nominated the Democratic Party's candidate to the U.S. Presidency. He had collected the necessary number of votes for nomination at the party convention here to leave Gary Hart, senator from Colorado State, his most serious challenger, far behind.

Earlier Walter Mondale announced that he intended to run for the Presidency with Geraldine Ferraro as vice presidential candidate.

DUPLICITY SEEN IN DEMOCRATIC ELECTION PLATFORM

LD182058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Text] The United States has taken one more step on the road to escalating the nuclear arms race. President Reagan has signed a bill on allocating to the Department of Energy over \$7 billion for financing a program of development and manufacture of nuclear armaments.

The funds are allocated in particular to the production of nuclear warheads for the existing and new systems of armaments, including first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It should be explained that these allocations are just an insignificant part of the overall volume of U.S. military expenditure planned for the 1985 financial year which is, I remind you, reckoned at the astronomical sum of nearly \$300 billion.

It is not surprising that this militaristic course of the administration is causing mounting alarm among Americans. According to a nationwide Harris poll of the population, 66 percent of the country's citizens -- that is, two-thirds of all Americans -- consider the main task to be the preservation of peace. They voice their discontent at the attitude of the master of the White House to this No 1 problem. Fifty-four percent of those taking part in the poll -- in other words, more than half -- denounce the administration for uncontrolled buildup of the already disproportionate military expenditure. The number of Americans who have voiced sharp discontent with the current President has increased since December of last year by 5 percent. There are places, points in America, where the level of discontent with Reagan rises to the 100-percent mark. I refer in this case to the Democratic Party Congress of the United States being held in San Francisco, the preelection congress.

It was announced today that its delegates approved a preelection platform which will be the basis for the party's fight for the coming presidential elections on 6 November. One is struck by the fact that in this document there is reflected the duplicity and inconsistency of the position of one of the two major bourgeois parties of the United States on radical questions of the present international situation.

Indeed, on the one hand, being forced to reckon with the opinion of the overwhelming majority of voters, and with the alarming increase in the danger of nuclear war, the party leadership has included in the platform a number of clauses denouncing the reckless, aggressive, course of the Reagan administration and calling for an improvement of the international climate.

At the same time, on the other hand, reflecting the interests of big business and the military-industrial complex of the United States, the leaders of the Democrats have left intact and entire the foundation and cornerstone of the present American foreign policy: banking on military force, further buildup of armaments, diktat on the international arena.

In particular, the Democratic Party leaders managed at the congress to thwart a proposal that a Democratic administration, if it comes to power, will pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. In the end, it turns out that the Democratic platform, although it does contain criticism of the Reagan administration, nevertheless does not offer a real alternative to the American voters.

KHARLANOV: U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY HARMING ALLIES

LD110854 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- Washington's partners have to pay a dear price for the "dollar aggression", as they clearly realize that the current financial upheavals are a result of the rise in the bank prime lending rates in the USA, Yuriy Kharlanov points out in PRAVDA today.

Commenting on a fresh drop in the pound sterling rate and a fresh rise in the U.S. dollar rate in the monetary markets of the capitalist world, the author points that the deliberately inflated lending rates attract like a magnet capital to the USA from the Western countries, in which an even temporary economic recovery is hardly noticeable.

Last year alone foreign capital investments in the United States increased by 92.9 billion dollars, which made it possible in a measure to lessen the American budget deficit caused by enormous military spending.

During the recent summit meeting of the seven major Western states, the commentator points out, the allies of the United States raised, albeit timidly, the question that Washington should take some steps to stave off an inflation of the lending rates and further excessive growth of the budget deficit. The USA promised to consider that request. Yet, as was the case last year after the Williamsburg meeting, such assurances were forgotten literally the day after the meeting.

As the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY points out with exasperation, the jump in the dollar rate, which started last Friday, has been caused by the statement of President Reagan that he did not intend to do anything for lowering the lending rates. Apparently the election fervour made them in Washington forget the basic rules of decency in relations between the allies.

"The shameless encroachment upon the interests of its partners on the part of the United States is fresh evidence of the fact that the current U.S. Administration could not care less about the interests of its allies."

PRESS TREATMENT OF REAGAN TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

The TASS report on Reagan's telegram to Chernenko, published on page A 1 of the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Reagan Sends Reply Telegram to Chernenko," was carried on page 2 of both the 14 July Moscow PRAVDA First Edition and Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition.

LATE REPORT: MONDALE TO VISIT USSR IN SEP

LD191205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Democratic Party presidential candidate Walter Mondale is to visit the Soviet Union in September this year.

The above, as yet unconfirmed news, was disclosed by well-informed Soviet press sources in Moscow this morning, Thursday.

The sources specified that Mondale has accepted official Moscow's invitation and agreed the visit should take place in September, but the date has not yet been fixed.

PRAVDA ON CHINA'S HOSTILE ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD181518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[O. Petrov report "Hostile Campaign"]

[Text] Of late, China's mass media have noticeably increased the hostile nature of their materials on a broad range of issues of Soviet foreign policy and Soviet-Chinese relations. Anti-Soviet materials, their own and others borrowed from Western sources, appear ever more often in central and local newspapers, mass-circulation socio-political magazines, and other publications, and are broadcast over radio and television.

Practically all key aspects of the Soviet Union's international activity come under coarse invective. A thesis about "prime responsibility" of the Soviet Union for the heightened international tension, including in Asia and the Far East, is being imposed under the cover of the so-called "theory of struggle against the hegemony of super-powers."

Soviet peace initiatives, specifically on the subject of preventing the militarization of outer space, are being portrayed as "deception of public opinion," although the progressive public stress their immense significance for ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The basest insinuations about the situation in Afghanistan are being readily picked up. The Soviet Union's backing for Vietnam and other countries of Indochina are being presented as nothing but "anti-Chinese," are being commented on in rude form, and their meaning is being distorted.

Invectives at the USSR's relations with fraternal socialist countries, at the socialist community on the whole, are continuing. The results of the economic summit of the CEMA member countries in Moscow were commented on precisely in this spirit.

Contrary to known facts, Chinese representatives claim that it is the Soviet Union, not Beijing, which erects "obstacles" in the way of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The USSR is being accused of "stepping up anti-Chinese propaganda" and "enhancing its military threat to China."

Publications directed at "corroborating" territorial claims against our country in one way or another are continuing non-stop.

The mounting anti-Soviet campaign is characterized by the allegations that it is a kind of "response to Moscow's actions." However, this desire to misinform public opinion cannot have any success. The consistent principled stand of the Soviet Union, which favors normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC in the name of peace and goodneighborliness without damaging the interests of third countries, is well known.

Beijing's calculations to exert pressure on the USSR with the help of anti-Soviet propaganda and to show the West its invariably unfriendly political course vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and justify the active development of ties with imperialist states, including in the military sphere, cannot delude anyone.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES PRC ARMED FORCES

PM181051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Lieutenant Colonel B. Viktorov article under the rubric "We Respond to Reader's Requests": "The PRC Armed Forces" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] "Please tell us about China's Armed Forces, their numerical strength, structure, manning system, and the basic directions of their development." [signed] F. Muminov, serviceman. Other KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers have also asked us to write about this.

According to official information, the PRC Armed Forces consist of nuclear missile forces, ground forces, air and air defense forces, and naval forces. The armed militia forces, which are constituted as independent forces and which fulfill the functions of internal troops, have become an integral part of the Armed Forces. The total numerical strength of the Armed Forces exceeds 4 million servicemen.

As the foreign press stresses, in military matters, the Chinese leadership devotes the greatest attention to building up the might of the nuclear missile forces. Their personnel has doubled in recent years, reaching 100,000 men. According to the journal CURRENT HISTORY, the missile unit arsenals have approximately 150 ballistic missile launchers, mainly sited around the perimeter of Chinese borders. The Beijing newspaper CHINA DAILY reported the creation of the first strategic missile formation within the Chinese Army. Earlier, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, citing "reliable sources," wrote "that more than 10 bases for launching long-range ballistic missiles have been created or are under construction in China." Until recently, the foreign press was reporting that China had bases for launching such missiles in only two places.

The main branch of the Chinese Armed Forces is the ground forces. They comprise more than 3 million servicemen and include infantry, tank, artillery, and other formations and units. Under the PRC Constitution, they are operationally subdivided into field troops that train to conduct combat operations in any part of the country and are under central command, and local troops entrusted with patrolling the border and maintaining internal security. The air and air defense forces have 400,000 men and more than 5,000 combat aircraft, including more than 700 nuclear-capable aircraft. The Navy, with approximately 300,000 men, is organized into fleets: Northern, Eastern, and Southern.

In military-administrative terms, China's territory is divided into 11 large military districts and 28 subdistricts. According to London's International Institute of Strategic Studies, the most significant Chinese Armed Forces groupings in terms of numerical strength and combat capability are concentrated in northeastern, northern, northwestern, and western China: Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, and Urumqi Military Districts. More than half of all the ground and air groupings are deployed there.

The highest organ of military leadership under the Constitution is the Central Military Council, which is charged with resolving the most important questions of military building in the country. Within the CPC, the leadership and control of the Armed Forces' activity is implemented through the CPC Central Committee Military Council. Deng Xiaoping is chairman of both bodies. The direct leadership of the Armed Forces is implemented by the Defense Ministry headed by Zhang Aiping.

Under the new law on military service adopted by the National People's Congress in May of this year, citizens of both sexes aged 18 to 22 are liable to drafting for a term of active service. The term of service for the rank and file is 3 years in the ground forces and 4 years in the Air Force and Navy and if necessary, it can be extended to 5 years. Persons voluntarily enlisting in the Army serve for 8-12 years. The law has stepped up demands on the draftees, who must have at least a secondary education and are primarily chosen from among urban young people.

Under the new law, the PRC Armed Forces reserve is comprised of people liable for drafting who are in the reserve, aged between 18 and 35, and also the "peoples militia" -- the ("minbin"). Students at higher educational institutions and secondary school pupils at the highest level undergo military training.

The new law also provides for the restoration of the system of military titles in the Chinese Armed Forces which was abolished in 1965. It is also proposed to introduce a new uniform with corresponding distinguishing marks.

The main avenues of the Chinese leadership's military policy, the PRC press notes, are to enhance the Armed Forces' combat capability and might. Here there is particular emphasis on the need to train troops for combat operations with crucial objectives in conditions where nuclear weapons are used. Considerable significance is attached to modernizing the Armed Forces' military-technical base by developing production at home of modern types of armaments -- such as antitank guided missiles, antiaircraft guided missiles, and air-launched guided missiles -- on the basis of technology which it is proposed to buy from the United States and a number of West European countries. As the Western press noted, this was the purpose of the Chinese defense minister's recent visits to NATO countries.

The operational and combat training of troops is aimed at rehearsing options for the conduct of combat operations in modern conditions and improving collaboration between the branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops, as well as troops control methods. The possibility is envisaged of highly maneuverable combat operations being conducted by small, but well equipped combat-capable groupings of troops in any operational salients. An integral part of the combat training, according to the French magazine PARIS MATCH, is troops exercises, many of which are held near the USSR and Mongolian borders, as well as armed provocations, involving regular units and formations which have been constantly organized on the Vietnamese border since 1979. The activation of combat training should also be promoted by regulations, instructions, and directives which are now being revised.

MOSCOW ON NHAN DAN REPORT ON PRC WAR PREPARATIONS

OW190612 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Vietnam's central newspaper NHAN DAN has reported that China has massed troops along the Chinese-Vietnamese border in preparation to once again launch large-scale provocations against Vietnam.

NHAN DAN said that the false reports on threats from Vietnam released by the Chinese press, were designed to cover up China's war preparations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DECRIES MILITARIZATION OF JAPAN

PM180901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own international observer V. Vinogradov article under the rubric "Military-Political Review": "Japan on the Road to Militarization"]

[Text] Another batch of U.S. State Department documents has recently been released in Washington. When their content was made public, the Japanese public "was shocked," the KYODO News Agency reports. These documents made it quite clear that immediately after the end of World War II, the United States envisaged using Japan as a base for delivering nuclear strikes against other Far Eastern countries. "We learned with a feeling of tremendous indignation that literally only a few years after the atom bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there was the danger of the United States using nuclear weapons from our territory," (Ya. Miyadzaki), leader of the Hiroshima Council for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, stated in this connection. The present situation is the same as then because the United States has started deploying Tomahawks.

It is not difficult to understand the concern of the well known public figure voicing the sentiments of millions and millions of Japanese. In their global aggressive plans, the U.S. ruling circles are assigning a special role to Japan -- as a bridgehead for U.S. forward-based nuclear means, and these ominous plans are being vigorously implemented. Thus for example, a Pentagon spokesman officially announced at the very end of June that the U.S. Navy Command has begun equipping a number of U.S. warships operating in the northwest Pacific with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles with a range of approximately 2,500 km. The equipping of the U.S. Navy with Tomahawks will, in the Pentagon's view, enable it to deliver strikes against targets a long way from the shoreline.

By the beginning of the nineties, Washington intends to deploy more than 4,000 sea-based missiles, and what is more, each of them can be fitted with a nuclear charge 15 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped by the U.S. military on Hiroshima. According to KYODO, the Tomahawks will be installed on more than 140 U.S. Navy surface ships and submarines, many of which regularly call at Japanese ports. Citing these facts, the agency raises a reasonable question: Will official Tokyo continue to be able to claim that these lethal weapons are not being delivered to the Japanese Islands by the Pentagon?

Everything indicates that it will. After all, official Tokyo mounted a feverish attempt just a few days ago to conceal the truth about the presence of nuclear weapons on board U.S. Navy ships calling at Japanese ports. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone himself zealously tried to deny materials published by the U.S. Congress press service, actually admitting that as long ago as last year nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missiles were installed on the modernized battleship New Jersey and seven other U.S. ships which did call at Japanese ports. In defiance of the official documents, Nakasone tried to claim that even now there is no trace of Tomahawks on the battleship New Jersey. The prime minister simultaneously confirmed that his government still has no intention of finding out from Washington whether U.S. warships using Japanese ports as their permanent bases carry nuclear weapons.

But why bother, you may ask, trying to find out something that is no longer a secret? What is more, the matter is not confined to ships calling at ports. The Japanese authorities have secretly agreed to provide special flight paths over the country for U.S. strategic B-52 bombers, banning all civilian air traffic along these routes. This has been announced with reference to secret documents by (K. Senaga), a Japanese Communist Party deputy, speaking in the Lower House of the Parliament. He emphasized that official Tokyo, by agreeing to this, has given the "green light" to operations in Japan's airspace by U.S. bombers carrying nuclear weapons. This is all the more true since, according to a report by the newspaper AKAHATA, the Americans have established

strategic aviation communications stations at bases such as Yokota, Kadena, and Yosami designed to transmit coded orders to B-52 bombers to deliver nuclear strikes.

Moreover, the time is very near when U.S. Air Force nuclear weapon delivery vehicles will be permanently stationed on Japanese soil. According to the Tokyo press, the Pentagon is stepping up preparations for the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa Air Base (in the north of Honshu Island). The 432d Tactical Air Detachment has already been established at that base as part of the U.S. 5th Air Army which is stationed in the Japanese Islands. The air detachment will be equipped with the first F-16 aircraft in April 1985, and only a few months later, 49 such combat machines capable of carrying nuclear weapons within a range of up to 1,000 km will be based at Misawa. And when the F-16s are equipped with air-launched cruise missiles -- which, according to the newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO, is the Pentagon's plan for the future, the range within which it will be possible to deliver nuclear strikes by means of this fighter-bomber will exceed 3,000 km.

The United States is not only blatantly flouting Japan's nuclear-free status, but intends to involve the Japanese Armed Forces in possible nuclear ventures as well. The Japanese Navy will take part in joint operations with ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles. This was stated by the Fleet's commander, Admiral J. Hogg during a recent visit to Japan. Speaking at the Tokyo "Society for the Study of State Policy," the commander said this "interaction" was necessary for the 7th Fleet "to fulfill the tasks with which it has been entrusted." And these tasks, the newspaper ASAHI emphasizes, include delivering strikes against "Soviet Far Eastern bases." Admiral Hogg also pointed out the importance of calls at Japanese ports by U.S. ships with Tomahawks on board for the implementation of Washington's strategic plans in the northwest Pacific.

Washington's demands for Japan's more extensive participation in the implementation of U.S. military plans and for the accelerated buildup of its military potential fall on relatively well prepared ground. The stances of the "hawks" who believe that Japan cannot lay claim to the status of a "great power in its own right" without powerful armed forces are constantly strengthening in the country. They intend to make increasing use of the buildup of military might as a means for achieving foreign policy objectives. Naturally it cannot be claimed that there are no differences between the United States and Japan in the military sphere: They do exist, but are essentially limited to the scale and schedule of the implementation of the militaristic programs. This is happening because the Japanese Government is forced to take into account the clearly negative mood of public opinion in the country, and the international consequences which its large-scale militarization may entail.

Not differences, but a gradual rapprochement between the United States and Japan on a militaristic basis -- this is what characterizes relations between these countries. P. Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs said outright not so long ago that "the past 2 years have been one of the most active and productive periods in the history of U.S.-Japanese relations." At the same time he particularly stressed Japan's "successes" in building up its Armed Forces and also the "considerable progress" achieved in strengthening the military-strategic alliance between Washington and Tokyo.

The further strengthening of this alliance is also borne out by the outcome of the latest Japanese-American security consultations which have taken place in Honolulu. Such confidential meetings to discuss practical questions of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo are held regularly in Hawaii. At the latest -- the 15th -- consultations, the topic of discussion was ways of boosting the Japanese "self-defense forces" potential for conducting combat operations within a 1,000 mile zone from Japan's shores and of strengthening their interaction with the U.S. Armed Forces. The Japanese side promised to considerably increase the combat might of its Navy and Air Force in the course of the implementation of the next 5-year program of military building scheduled for 1986-1990.

It should be noted that the consultations in Hawaii, where Japan's substantial new military muscle-building was discussed, coincided with the 30th anniversary of that "unlawful creation" -- the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." It is customary to regard 1 July 1954 -- the day when the National Defense Agency was established, which carries out the functions of a defense ministry -- as the birthday of the Japanese Army. The United States stood at the "cradle" of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. Thus, according to Washington's will to steer a course toward the remilitarization of Japan after the war, regular armed forces were created in that country in breach of its peaceful constitution. "Today," the newspaper YOMIURI wrote at the time, "marks the beginning of the return to the old course because the hated army which the Japanese people rejected under the new constitution has resumed its existence under the title of Self-Defense Forces." And 30 years later the selfsame YOMIURI noted that the Japanese Armed Forces had been transformed into one of the strongest armies in Asia. "The Self-Defense Forces today," the newspaper writes, "consist of 13 ground force divisions, 130 combat ships with a total displacement of 280,000 tons, and more than 80 aircraft of various types.

Nonetheless, even that does not seem enough for some people in Tokyo. To please the militaristic circles and under pressure from Washington, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party intends to revise a most important national policy principle -- limiting appropriations for military purposes to 1 percent of the country's gross national product. The Liberal Democratic Party's Council for the Study of Security Problems has taken the decision to recommend that this ceiling be raised to at least 1.4 percent of the GNP.

Even at present Japan's military spending is increasing by 6-7 percent annually, and as Y. Kurihara, director of the National Defense Agency, stated, the military department will demand an outright 8 percent increase in military appropriations in next year's budget. That means that the National Defense Agency budget will exceed 3 trillion yen for the first time.

Thus the United States itself not only tries to destabilize the situation in East Asia, but also endeavors to involve Japan in this ominous process, regarding it as its "unsinkable aircraft carrier." This is a dangerous game. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "...Japanese militarism has already revealed its true expansionist, colonialist nature more than once for more than once it has unleashed wars. Meanwhile revanchist tones can be heard, and territorial claims are again being put forward in Tokyo. Attempts to repeat history and moreover on a more dangerous basis in the age of nuclear weapons, are bound to alarm many Asian states. And they augur nothing good for Japan itself."

Those who determine official Tokyo's policy should not forget this.

NURIYEV AT MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION

PM180935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolian People's Holiday"]

[Text] The fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship, whose foundations were laid by V.I. Lenin and D. Suhebaatar, is a great gain for the two peoples. This was noted 10 July at a celebration meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 63d anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

They keynote speaker, RSFSR Minister V.S. Konarygin, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society's Central Board, noted that CPSU-MPRP relations are the firm foundation of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation.

Bat-Ochiryn Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, speaking of his country's achievements, stressed that they had been possible thanks to the USSR fraternal support

Taking part in the meeting were G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and a delegation from the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations headed by N. (Luvsanchultem).

MONGOLIAN LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR JUBILEE GREETINGS

PM161950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of Mongolia's Communists and all working people and on our own account we express profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people for the cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the people's revolution's victory in Mongolia.

The idea of Great October vividly illuminated the victorious path of the Mongolian revolution, which brought real freedom and independence to our people and opened before them the bright prospects of building a socialist society.

The Mongolian people are celebrating the anniversary of the people's revolution in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm as they prepare to greet in a fitting manner the forthcoming historic jubilees -- the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress, which defined the course of the country's noncapitalist development, and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

We continually note with a sense of profound gratitude that our Leninist friendship, close fraternal alliance, and all-around cooperation with the great Soviet Union and its selfless and truly internationalist aid and support have served, and continue to serve, as an exceptionally important factor in the Mongolian people's success and achievements in the building of socialism and a lasting guarantee of their future victories and accomplishments.

The Mongolian people will continue to firmly follow the course of the MPRP and Mongolian Government -- to always be loyal to the behests of the great Lenin and Damdin Sukhe-Baatar, to tirelessly strengthen the bonds of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and to the close and multifaceted cooperation between our countries and peoples.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people, new great successes in the building of communism, in the cause of the further improvement of developed socialism, and in the struggle for lasting peace and the people's security and for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Great People's Hural Presidium;

J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

EXPANSION OF PDPA MEMBERSHIP DETAILED

PM121350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "'Worthy of Being...'"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, July -- The PDPA primary organizations pay great attention to the growth of their ranks. Analyzing the results of the work done since the all-party conference (March 1982) the PDPA Central Committee organ, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELABE SAWR, wrote that in 1983 alone the party's numbers increased by almost 32,000 people. Workers comprise 16.9 percent and peasants and artisans 33.3 percent of the membership. Half are under 30 years old.

(Khabibur Rahman), first secretary of Kabul's 6th PDPA District committee, described how last year 292 people were admitted to the party. For a district on the north-western outskirts of the city, where there are no industrial enterprises and therefore no tangible proletarian stratum, where 90 percent of the inhabitants do not know how to read or write, that is not a bad indicator.

"There are many people anxious to link their destiny with the party," the secretary says. "But we are not forcing the growth of the ranks. Our main task is to improve their qualitative makeup, to form a politically literate reinforcement. This provision is particularly topical for our region. How do we train young party members? The primary organizations are primarily responsible for their training. Each organization has a clear-cut program of work in this field. Those who join the party undergo a candidacy stage -- 6 months for workers, peasants, and soldiers, a year for the others. In this time they study the party's documents and the DRA Government's most important decisions at special seminars. Many also study in literacy classes. A higher level of study consists of the political literacy courses. There are 18 of them in our region.

"Each month the regional committee bureau analyzes the state of affairs locally. Our experienced propaganda worker comrades work with every person who is desirous of joining the party -- whether he is a leading worker, employee, or youth organization activist. We do not conceal, especially not to young people, that party membership gives no one any privileges, no indulgences, but, on the contrary, imposes a still greater degree of responsibility, particularly now that our country is experiencing a difficult period and is struggling against internal and foreign reaction."

The PDPA's history goes back to 1965. It has traveled a path filled with major tests. Years of illegal, opposition activity, persecutions and hounding. The victorious revolution in April 1978. The mistakes of the first postrevolutionary years, the factional struggle which weakened the party and enabled H. Amin to gain power. But these ordeals and bitter mistakes did not break the party. It became even more tempered and mature.

The uniqueness of party building in Afghanistan consists primarily in the fact that it is taking place in an underdeveloped country, under conditions of constant intrigues by the internal reaction and the undeclared war unleashed from outside. The party has sent its best cadres to the spot, to the provinces to carry out extensive propaganda work to attract the majority of the revolution and to implement the broad program of socioeconomic transformations proclaimed by the power of the people. The PDPA is sustaining losses, sometimes heavy ones, in the fighting against the basmachi gangs penetrating from across the border, from the territory of Pakistan and Iran, and losses from the terrorist acts of hired killers.

There is a memorial room in the PDPA Central Committee building situated on the square where a tank has been permanently set on a pedestal in memory of the 27 April 1978 Revolution and of those who died the death of the brave in the struggle for a new life. The party cards and record cards of the dead are kept in this room. I entered with (Muhammad Vassel), chief of the PDPA Central Committee record sector.

"Whenever I enter this room I feel anguish in my heart," (Muhammad Vassel) said. "How many fine people gave their lives for the people's bright future!" He takes a party card, holed by a bullet and covered in dried blood, from behind the glass of one of the cabinets. A black-haired young man with an open, strong face looks at me from the small photograph. (Muhammad Yusuf Khahmal). Year of admission to the PDPA -- 1981. Place of admission -- Kabul.

"(Yusuf Khahmal) worked as a judge in Deh Sabz District," (M. Vassel) explained. "A hired killer shot (Khahmal) at point-blank range in the doorway of his house. A grave loss. But the party is growing stronger. On the eve of the revolution it had just 18,000 members. Now it has over 115,000..."

The 9th expanded plenum of the PDPA Central Committee in July 1982 particularly noted that to control the country and really achieve improvements, the party had to come even closer to the working people and to expand and strengthen its ties with the masses.

During the implementation of the action program that the PDPA has adopted, increasingly broad masses of people and various classes and social strata are being involved in progressive democratic transformations. The leading representatives of the workers and employees, peasants, Afghan Army fighters, and intelligentsia are linking their destiny with the party. "I request admission to the PDPA ranks," many Afghan patriots are saying, like (Fazlollah).

PRAVDA REPORTS NORMALIZATION OF LIFE IN DRA

PM181047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Correspondents V. Baykov, V. Okulov dispatch: "The Sweet Waters of the Porandal River")]

[Text] Kabul, Panjsher, Jul -- The flag was visible from afar. We walked toward it ankle-deep in warm soft dust on the side of the hill from the stony landing pad where the helicopter stood. The red banner fluttered above the flat roof of the two-storey clay house. The flag's beloved color was as attractive as the shade of a mulberry tree on a hot day.

And indeed, the branches of a mulberry tree did stretch over the building. Nearby an Afghan ("sarboz") -- a soldier -- with a submachine gun in his hand was walking back and forth by sacks of wheat piled in a stack. The password was ("shuravi") -- a Soviet man -- and the sentry let us enter the building without keeping us waiting over the formalities.

(Mohammad Asef Nobard), first secretary of the PDPA committee in Parvan Province, and Governor (Sadiq Karamkhel) were working at the same table on the second floor. The walls of the room were covered with slogans. It was in this building in Rukheh, in the heart of the Panjsher Valley -- the valley of the "five lions" -- recently cleared of dushmans, that the most urgent tasks of reviving the liberated region were being tackled.

Some 30 minutes earlier we had seen Panjsher from a helicopter: the red-brown sun-scorched patches of the wheat fields on the mountain terraces, the geometrical gray shapes of the walls against the green background of the orchards in the villages, and the brown river in the valley famed for its fertile lands and orchards. The valley stretches many tens of kilometers from the Pakistani border into the heart of Afghanistan. For a long time the Ahmad Shah gang committed atrocities there. The dushmans used to attack the strategically important Kabul-Khairaton highway, intercept buses, and burn trucks carrying freight. They even penetrated from Panjsher into the central provinces.

The ringleaders of the counterrevolution, entrenched across the border, considered the valley, sheltered by formidable mountains, to be their own. Weapons convoys were sent here from Pakistan and secret service agents infiltrated the area. Strongholds were set up on the mountain ridges and ammunition and food dumps were set up in caves. Western propaganda used to speak about the "inaccessibility" of Panjsher....

In mid-April the Afghan command landed an assault force in the valley. According to the plan, formulated by the command of the republic's Armed Forces, the counter-revolutionaries' lair was to be destroyed once and for all. The Afghan Army drove the dushmans out of Panjsher. The remnants of the gangs went over the distant mountain ridges and the pursuit of them continues.

"The enemy caused a lot of distress in Panjsher," (Mohammad Asaf Nobard) said. He is a stocky man with a hooked nose and jet-black mustache. He was wearing an officer's shirt without shoulder boards. The secretary, despite his youthfulness, had been a member of the underground before the revolution.

"There used to be 300 villages here," he continued. "Nearly 70,000 inhabitants. Many fled from the dushmans. The bandits abducted young people by force and removed property. When retreating they drove the civilians off into the mountains and mined houses and roads. Our troops entered what was essentially a deserted valley. There were only about 1,500 people left in all Panjsher."

The conversation was interrupted by the roar of a helicopter. Dust flew in through the windows. As we closed them we could see the armored personnel carriers arranged in the mountain hollow and the barrels of the anti-aircraft guns... two peasants were stretching out an old blanket under the branches of a mulberry tree. A third, who had climbed into the branches, was shaking the berries free.

"People's power sends grain, butter, and salt to the villages," the secretary said. "There is a shock detachment of young people from Kabul at work in the valley."

The governor is also young. He listed everything that had been done to normalize life in the province:

"The clearing of the irrigation network is nearing completion. The school in (Anabe) has been rebuilt and two more are being repaired. Antimalaria vaccinations are being administered. Diesel generators have been brought into the villages to provide Panjsher with electricity..."

We inquired whether the peaceful life has been firmly restored in Panjsher and whether the peasants will be able to live there in safety? After all, this is not the first time that the valley has been cleared of dushmans who then repeatedly infiltrated it again.... The border across which they come is not far off.

Senior Captain (Ammanulah Barialay), chief of the political section of a brigade of Afghan assault troops and a former miner, said that the peasants can now return to their homes with confidence. The bandits will not show up again. (Sultan Ahmaz Sadiqi), a student from the Kabul volunteer detachment, described how they, the soldiers of the revolution, are helping to build bridges and clear irrigation ditches and are carrying out propaganda work.

In (Bozorak), Secretary (Khododod) of the district party committee showed us around a deserted village past houses with collapsed roofs and bullet-riddled walls.

"My committee has neither tables nor chairs," my interlocutor said. His tone, however, was optimistic. "But never mind, we feel at home here. Families will soon arrive... We are still short of people. In this settlement, for example, there are only two people now -- the local mullah and (Abdolvakhob)... There are a few more people but they are not here -- they have gone to fetch their families from Kabul."

(Aziz Khan), a mawlawi, was sitting in the shade of a spreading plane tree. He listened to our questions, slowly stroking his black beard with thick streaks of gray.

"The dushmans claim that they are the real Muslims, but in fact they had no respect for religion. They took one-half of the peasants' earnings from them. And they killed those who did not go along with this," he recounted.

(Abdolvakhob), a broad-faced man of about 50 years of age with gray temples, listened to the mawlawi's words in silence. As he listened he clenched his heavy fists. Then he led us along the path that ran by the wall toward the sound of the waters rushing beyond the trees.

He is a local man, although he used to be an unskilled laborer in Kabul where he worked as a roadbuilder. He experienced a lot under the dushmans. His family -- 12 people -- are still in Kabul.

"They will come back here," (Abdolvakhob) explained to us as we walked along. "We do not fear the bandits now. My eldest son is coming back -- we are organizing a self-defense detachment. There is something worth defending here -- we have land and water. I am going to build a school myself. My three youngest sons want to study. So I shall rebuild the school for my own sons, too. That is why I am still here...."

We went towards the banks of the Poranda River which runs down steeply from the mountains. Some 100 meters below it flows into the turbulent Panjsher.

The school which used to be here stood before us in ruins. The dushmans blew it up. (Abdolvakhob) envisaged the new school as a two-story building. Classrooms on the ground floor with living accommodations above.

And then, as a sign of friendship, we broke bread with him as we sat together around a steaming pot of roast mutton which he had brought to the river bank.

(Abdolvakhob) pointed toward the river.

"Taste the sweetness of the water in the Poranda. How can you not come back to water like this!"

We had to return to the helicopter by truck. (Abdulvakhob) accompanied us. He stood on the running board gripping the cab with his strong hands. The lapels of his threadbare jacket flapped in the wind. We waved goodbye to him, one of the first inhabitants to return to Panjsher Valley which has been purged of bandits. Now and forever.

FORMER DRA REBELS' AMNESTY, REPENTANCE NOTED

PM180925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "They Have Broken With the Past"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jul -- The young man with the thick blue-black unshaven stubble sitting opposite me can scarcely contain his tears...tears of joy. My other interlocutor is no less moved. (Gulyam Mohammad) and (Aga Khan) have just been told that under the amnesty announced by the DRA Government they will be released early from prison, where they were sent for counterrevolutionary activity as members of basmach gangs.

The young men remember the past with bitterness. Although they come from different provinces -- (Gulyam) is from Nangarhar, (Aga) from Herat -- the paths they traveled to the betrayal of their motherland and their people were similar. Believing the absurd rumors spread by counterrevolutionary propaganda alleging that the Government of Democratic Afghanistan intended to eradicate Islam in the country, they both left for the mountains. There they saw for themselves what the "true defenders of Islam" -- the followers of Gulbuddin, Rabbani, and other ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution -- were really like. Their "actions" were marked by the murder of activists of people's power and the priests who helped them, by the burning down of schools and hospitals, and the plundering of peasants' cooperatives. But bitter repentance came late to (Gulyam) and (Aga) -- it was virtually impossible to escape the dushmans, whose ringleaders attentively kept track of their "flock." (Gulyam) and (Aga) were captured when Afghan Army servicemen defeated the gangs to which they belonged.

"Believe me," (Gulyam Mohammed) says, "I am glad not only to receive my freedom but also that the government has believed in the sincerity of my repentance. The past is finished with forever. Now, like many others, I have understood what is really happening in the country and who is my people's real enemy..."

The amnesty announced by the DRA Government in 1981 has already helped thousands and thousands of Afghans, who for various reasons were in refugee camps abroad or who had joined counterrevolutionary gangs, to break with the past, return home, and engage in peaceful labor. It is hard to take that step. Nonetheless ever new groups of Afghans are returning home from abroad or are breaking with their bandit past. "Four members of the counterrevolutionary Jami-at-e Eslami Afghanistan grouping in Qonduz Province have gone over to the side of people's power," "another 20 peasant families have returned from Pakistan to their hamlets in Nimruz Province." Similar reports appear almost daily in the press here and are broadcast on the radio.

Afghan reality itself is helping many deceived and errant people to see clearly and to make the correct choice in their lives.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO USSR BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Comparison of Officials At Arrival

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July in its First Edition on its front page carries a TASS report on the arrival of Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The PRAVDA report, entitled "On an Official Visit," has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 18 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page E 1, revealing the following "also met the guest":

"Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; USSR Deputy Ministers A.T. Altunin and M.S. Kapitsa; O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to the PRK; A.S. Zaytsev and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of sections of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

"Among the welcoming party were Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR; Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR; Nguyen Van Quang, Vietnamese charge d'affaires; and representatives of Moscow's working people."

17 July Dinner Speeches

PM181535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 17 July the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

With Chan Si were the Kampuchean officials accompanying him on his trip.

The following were present at the dinner on the Soviet side: Comrades N.A. Tikhonov; G.A. Aliyev; B.N. Ponomarev; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the dinner.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

Permit me, on behalf of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he said, to cordially welcome you, Comrade Chan Si, and the Kampuchean comrades who have come to the Soviet Union with you.

Soviet people have feelings of deep sympathy and respect for the fraternal Kampuchean people. Our country knows well what grave trials fell to their lot during the years of struggle against American aggression and the rule of the Pol Pot butchers' regime. The Soviet people warmly welcomed the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces in Kampuchea in January 1979, which opened a new stage in Kampuchea's history -- a stage of national rebirth and the building of the foundations of the socialist society. A state serving the people's interests was created for the first time on Khmer soil.

In the 5 years that have passed under the leadership of their combat vanguard the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have achieved notable successes in all spheres of social activity: in increasing agricultural production, providing the population with food, restoring industrial enterprises, developing education, health care, and culture, and strengthening the people's power and Kampuchea's international positions.

These successes have been achieved under difficult conditions. The consequences of the Pol Potites' rule are still making themselves felt. The intrigues of external forces and the Khmer reaction, which try to undermine the process of revolutionary transformations in the country and hamper its gradual progress, are continuing.

But such designs are not destined to be realized. The Kampuchean people have set about independent, historical creative work, they have made their choice, and nobody can reverse history. We are confident that the PRK's working people will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 4th KPRP Congress and secure further achievements in building the new life.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea are becoming closer every year. The official visit to the Soviet Union in 1980 by a PRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin and the subsequent meetings between Soviet and Kampuchean leaders were of fundamental importance for their development. This made it possible to define the main avenues of our links in various spheres.

Economic cooperation has markedly expanded in recent years. Soviet engineers and technicians, doctors and teachers are helping the Kampuchean people restore and construct many projects in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, and health care and to train national cadres. More than 1,500 young Kampuchean men and women are studying at VUZes, technical colleges, and vocational and technical schools in the Soviet Union. Links between our trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations are strengthening and exchanges in the sphere of culture and sport are widening.

Naturally the potential of our cooperation is far from exhausted and at the talks held today, ways of further expanding and deepening it were discussed. The Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, on whose creation an agreement has just been signed, is to play a crucial role in this work.

At present, N.A. Tikhonov went on, the Soviet people, under the leadership of their Leninist party, are purposefully and persistently working to improve developed socialism. This is the aim of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, and of a series of important decisions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government. Large-scale, complex tasks have been set, covering all aspects of Soviet society's life.

These tasks have to be resolved in the conditions of an international situation which has become more complex as a result of the present U.S. Administration's aggressive policy. This is a policy of militarization, of the desire for world domination; a policy of brute force and state terrorism in relation to peoples who have decided to follow a path of independent development.

The imperialist threat to peace has intensified in Asia as well. Washington has declared extensive areas of the continent as a zone of its "vital interests," disregarding the sovereignty of the states located there. It seeks to join together in a single harness the military blocs and bilateral alliances which exist there. Militarist tendencies are gaining strength in the policy of Japan, which increasingly joins in NATO's strategic plans and takes on responsibility for fulfilling more and more military commitments in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.

Resolute, effective actions by all peace-loving forces are needed to thwart imperialism's dangerous designs.

"The Soviet Union," as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed, "consistently advocates embarking -- without wasting precious time -- on an active, conscientious search for ways of improving the situation on the Asian Continent." We are convinced that Asia can and must become a continent of peace, confidence, and cooperation. The well-known peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea serve the attainment of this noble goal.

The interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world would undoubtedly be served by an improvement in the situation in its southeastern section. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism, are whipping up tension in that region for their own selfish purposes, subjecting Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos to fierce attacks, and pushing the ASEAN countries toward stepping up confrontation with the Indochinese states.

The Soviet Union, together with the PRK, the SRV, and Laos, consistently advocate settling the situation in Southeast Asia by political means and turning it into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness.

We entirely support the constructive stance and peace-loving initiatives of the Indochinese countries, which courageously rebuff the onslaughts of imperialism and hegemonism. The USSR will continue to resolutely come out against interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and for giving it the opportunity to take its legitimate place in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Soviet people highly value their friendship with the fraternal Kampuchean people and rejoice in their successes. We will continue to strengthen solidarity with the People's Kampuchea and give its people all-around support in building the new society.

I am sure your visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade Chan Si, and the fruitful Soviet-Kampuchean talks will serve well the further development and strengthening of relations between our countries.

Permit me to propose a toast to Comrade Heng Samrin's health, to the health of Comrade Chan Si and all the Kampuchean comrades present, to the successes and prosperity of the fraternal Kampuchean people, and to indissoluble friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK.

Chan Si then delivered a speech.

Comrade Chan Si's Speech:

Allow me, he said, to express deep thanks to you for the moving, warm reception given to me and the other representatives of the PRK who have arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

This is not the first time that PRK envoys have visited your country, not the first time that the party, government, and Soviet people have given a cordial reception to their Kampuchean brothers in the land of the great Lenin, that outstanding leader of the world proletariat. The warmth and sincerity which we felt during the meeting and talks, like the kind words Comrade N.A. Tikhonov has just uttered, are evidence of the indivisible, close ties of friendship and solidarity which have invariably linked and will link our parties, states, and peoples.

During our talks and meetings we expressed our admiration for the heroic Soviet people's tremendous efforts who, under the CPSU's leadership, are successfully working on the creation of the material and technical base of communism, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The results of the recent Moscow summit of the CEMA countries, of which the Soviet Union is the bulwark, demonstrated the dynamism of the socialist community struggling for peace and long-term detente in the world and for a new international economic order.

The successes achieved by the CPSU and entire Soviet people fill not only Soviet people but also the entire socialist community with a sense of pride. They are particularly inspiring for the peoples on the path toward socialism, one of which is the PRK people, who have chosen a socialist orientation. Your victories are undoubtedly an important contribution to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and all progressive forces of the world against U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism, the reactionaries and their stooges, in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress!

Dear comrades and friends!

The Soviet Union, the world's first state of the victorious proletariat, peace, and socialism, has always rendered selfless aid to the peoples, including our peoples at all stages of their revolution.

The visit paid to the Soviet Union in February 1980 by a top-level PRK delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin and the signing of an important agreement during the visit laid a firm foundation for all-around cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Our bilateral cooperation was further developed as a result of the 24 December 1982 meeting of the general secretaries of the KPRP Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee. In developing this, the Soviet Union is rendering the People's Kampuchea a tremendous amount of effective aid in eliminating the consequences of the poverty and devastation caused by the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the expansionist actions of Beijing's ruling circles. Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, the PRK has achieved marked progress in all fields, in the 5 years since liberation from the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

On 7 January 1984 the KPRP, the Army, and our country's entire population solemnly celebrated the 5th anniversary of the PRK's formation. The celebration of this jubilee showed the whole world and especially our adversaries that the situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible but is continuing to steadily strengthen, and that the Kampuchean revolution, like the revolutions in all three Indochinese countries which have passed through the hardest stage in their history, is continuing to uninterruptedly develop. The combat alliance and special relations between Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos have undergone qualitatively new development. The first conference of the top leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in February 1983 defined the most important avenues of the three Indochinese countries' historical development and the intensification of the solidarity, friendship, and all-around cooperation between them and the Soviet Union. The coordination of the three Indochinese countries' actions with the forces of peace, democracy, and progress in the international arena is being consistently expanded and intensified. The positions of Indochina's revolutionary forces have become stronger than ever. We highly rate the attention which the Soviet party and state leadership pays to the consolidation of all-around relations with the three Indochinese countries.

Chan Si went on to point out that the armed provocations on the borders between Thailand and Kampuchea, China and Vietnam, and Thailand and Laos intensified following Reagan's visit to Beijing, and he emphasized that the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have dealt and will deal a resolute rebuff to these aggressive intrigues.

We would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union which sides under these conditions with the Indochinese peoples.

Of course people of good will throughout the world have no right to allow our enemies to enjoy freedom of action in opposing us. No one can demand that Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos sit idly by, letting such actions go unpunished and not dealing them a crushing rebuff.

Despite these intrigues, the three countries of Indochina invariably display good will and advocate turning Southeast Asia into a zone of stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The peoples of Indochina, jointly with the socialist countries and the peace-loving states of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the progressive world public, actively support the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states. We oppose the revival of Japanese militarism and the creation of the strategic alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which poses a danger to this region.

We oppose the arms race imposed by American imperialism, which poses a threat to the life of all mankind. We come out in support of all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, which advocate the relaxation of international tension and mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war.

However bellicose and cruel the imperialist powers and the forces of world reaction, they will never succeed in reversing the progressive course of world development, particularly following the war in Vietnam and Indochina. Despite all the malice and perfidy of the region's reactionary forces, they will not succeed in undermining the trend toward dialogue and the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three world revolutionary currents are taking up offensive positions and developing steadily. The revolutionary cause of the three countries of Indochina and proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism will win the final victory. The close bonds of solidarity linking the peoples of the Indochina peninsula to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will forever remain an example and symbol of truly fraternal internationalist relations.

Chan Si proposed a toast to eternal friendship and close bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the PRK and Soviet Union, to the health of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade Heng Samrin, to their successes in fulfilling the noble tasks facing them, to the health and successes of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, to the health and successes of the leaders of the two countries' parties and governments, to peace throughout the world, and to the health of all the comrades and friends present.

The speeches of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov and Chan Si were listened to with great attention and were greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

In connection with the Soviet-Kampuchean talks, the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department conducted a briefing for Soviet and Foreign journalists.

Departs Moscow 19 July

LD190626 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si left Moscow today for the capital of Tajikistan, Dushanbe. He has been staying in the USSR since Tuesday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, Chan Si was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and other officials.

SHULTZ ASKS NEW ZEALAND TO RENOUNCE SHIP BAN

LD181535 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 18 TASS -- United States Secretary of State George Shultz has met with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange on the completion of the Wellington session of the Pacific security pact (ANZUS). According to reports from the New Zealand capital, he made one more attempt to compel that country's Labour Parliament to renounce the election promise to ban American ships with nuclear weapons on board from New Zealand ports. Washington's emissary enlisted support from Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister William Hayden who also had a meeting with David Lange.

A joint American-Australian communique has been published at Shultz' initiative in Wellington, reaffirming the need to ensure planes and ships of ANZUS allies access to airfields and ports of members of the bloc to maintain its effectiveness.

'RUMORS' ON U.S. 'SANCTIONS' AGAINST NEW ZEALAND

LD190202 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text:] The nuclear policy of the Reagan administration has caused widespread concern not only in America but in other countries as well. This is seen if only in the recent election victory of New Zealand's Labor, a party objecting to American ships with nuclear weapons aboard calling at New Zealand's ports. More on this from Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff.

It was one of Labor's electoral pledges to ban visits by foreign vessels carrying nuclear weapons. By this the party certainly meant American submarines and other warships that operate in the region and time and again call at the country's ports. In the run up to the election, anti-war groups, including women, vigorously campaigned in support of this anti-nuclear pledge. They protested against visits to their country by American Navy ships with lethal weapons aboard. Then came Labor's victory. This happened despite pressure from Washington.

Prior to the election, the American ambassador in Wellington had issued warnings to the New Zealanders. The United States State Department has sent a special envoy to enlighten the sovereign nation. The American banks had warned about financial measures. Yet Labor carried the elections and its leader, David Lange, is forming his Cabinet. Notably, the Reagan administration is trying to dictate to New Zealand even now that its voters have shown what they want.

The President is fond of attacking expansionism, but he'll not hesitate to trample the will of a small independent nation opposed to his global nuclear strategy. According to the Paris paper LE MONDE, the White House will not tolerate such an attitude on the part of one of its Pacific allies. Indeed, the paper says, Secretary of State Shultz has made it clear that Washington is going to exert pressure on the new government in New Zealand in an effort to make it give up attacking nuclear plans.

Meanwhile, rumor has it that the Americans are going to impose sanctions against New Zealand. The nation has already come under financial pressure. In the past few days, hundreds of millions of dollars have been transferred from New Zealand to banks elsewhere.

This being so, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has had to suspend currency operations in order to prevent a further outflow of capital. Meanwhile, Washington is still claiming that New Zealand stands to gain in terms of defence by being part of ANZUS, a military bloc of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, and by having American submarines and other nuclear armed ships in its waters. But whom does New Zealand need to be defended against? Who could threaten this small nation in a remote part of the Pacific? The Reagan administration probably means to defend New Zealand against its own voters who rejected American nuclear presence overwhelmingly.

It's symptomatic that most New Zealanders voted for a party that promised to end visits by American ships carrying nuclear weapons. It's the first stern warning to President Reagan that his global nuclear strategy is rejected by the world public. Though New Zealand is linked with America by a military pact and is under American pressure, most of its voters managed to show where they think the real threat to peace is coming from.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ASEAN JAKARTA CONFERENCES

PM181437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev "International Commentary": "Sticking to One's Own Opinion"]

[Text] Approximately 270 million people live in the 6 countries of ASEAN, the political-economic association created 17 years ago and comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines. Most of the association's states have chosen the capitalist path of development. Apart from Singapore, these countries are economically poorly developed and subject to crises, and, since they have been drawn into the capitalist economic system, they pin their hopes on Western financial and other aid to carry out their development programs which are far in excess of real internal financial potential. At the same time, there is no country in ASEAN which does not prize its hard-won independence and which would voluntarily agree to be anybody's vassal.

It is on the basis of these main factors that we must assess the results of the recent conference of foreign ministers of the "Six" and the second round of this conference -- in an enlarged form with the participation of ministers from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and also representatives of the European "Common Market."

Manifesting a desire to independently settle regional matters and work out unified stances vis-a-vis the bosses of the Western capitalist economy, the ASEAN countries arrived at the second round with a coordinated program for talks. The association states' complaints against the Western countries' representatives boiled down to the following: The West is pursuing a policy of trade protectionism and inflated bank discount rates to the detriment of the developing countries and is creating a trade imbalance with the ASEAN countries in its own favor. These claims are common to all the countries of the "six," and are a clear reflection of the real ills which economic "partnership" with the West has brought them today. Suffice it to say that the Philippine foreign debt, in particular, already exceeds \$25 billion. Last year Malaysia's deficit in trade turnover with the United States amounted to \$415 million. If we take just those two countries' problems as an example, the REUTERS agency report 5 days ago is indicative. Describing the customs barriers in the way of Malaysian rubber exports and Philippine sugar exports, the agency noted that Washington is not prepared to meet those countries' wishes halfway and lessen customs restrictions.

As for the political aspects of the talks with the leading countries and groupings of the West, the positions of the ASEAN members were made clearly enough known to Washington and its military-political allies on the eve of the enlarged conference in Jakarta.

Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja warned his future interlocutors that, although the ASEAN countries are indeed in principle striving to cooperate with other Pacific countries (those attending the second round of the conference), a "Pacific community," proposed by the United States and Japan is unacceptable if it takes the form of an interstate organization: the ASEAN countries do not need a new regional organization.

Prior to the Jakarta meeting, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohammad voiced frank concern at the increase in the PRC's military potential being achieved with U.S. assistance and said that the long-term danger for the region comes not from the Soviet Union but from China. The statement by U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines S. Bosworth that the liquidation of U.S. military bases in the Philippines would provoke adverse reaction from the other ASEAN countries, and from Japan, South Korea, and even China -- that is a statement unequivocally registering China as a U.S. military-strategic confederate -- received an unfavorable response for Washington in the ASEAN countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia. Philippine Foreign Minister A. Tolentino hastened to explain the Philippines' position following this remark by the ambassador. He said that the ASEAN states advocate transforming Southeast Asia into a peace zone and that the achievement of this aim presupposes the elimination of the U.S. military presence in the region. The U.S. bases on Philippine territory, the minister stressed, pose a threat to the country, and increase the danger of drawing it into nuclear conflict if a crisis situation arises.

Through the efforts of the Western representatives, the enlarged conference wasted quite a lot of time on discussion of the "Kampuchean question," mainly from anti-Vietnamese positions. Passions were being so artificially kindled that Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja was even forced to publicly observe that too much attention is being devoted to this problem.

As for the idea -- originating in the West -- of dissolving the association into a broader "Pacific community," it was clear from the very beginning that if such an organization was created, it would still primarily serve the aims of the West's financial institutions and multinational corporations, and would provide powerful levers for its initiators to draw the ASEAN countries into a system of military-political cooperation. The discussion of "future Pacific cooperation at the conference," the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI noted, "provided no positive results and merely raised new questions." Thus the idea remained an idea, and as many commentators expected, the ASEAN countries tried to focus the forum's attention on economic problems at the enlarged conference in Jakarta. Since the ASEAN countries' interlocutors were guided by the decisions of the recent London economic summit conference, where the problems of the developing countries were virtually ignored, the sides in Jakarta most often spoke different languages. Of course there were promises from the Western side, but the developing countries are well aware of how great the distance is between promises and specific measures, and how small the efficacy of episodic help, while preserving the former structure of economic discrimination and plundering of the developing countries.

The ASEAN countries rightly believe that both rounds of the Jakarta conference were useful because of the further development in the trend toward collective resistance to the West's economic robbery and to the imposition of foreign policy concepts which go completely against the national interests of most of the association's countries.

INDOCHINESE MEDIA SCORE JAKARTA ASEAN DOCUMENT

PM181441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading "Southeast Asia: In Favor of Dialogue and Against Confrontation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 July -- Never before has an ASEAN foreign ministers' conference adopted such a sharp final document containing gross attacks on the countries of Indochina as has been adopted in Jakarta, NHAN DAN, CPV Central Committee Organ stresses in its editorial commentary.

It is quite obvious that it was adopted under pressure from the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are seeking to draw the ASEAN states into their orbit. The joint communique pays great attention to the so-called "Kampuchean question" and completely ignores the goodwill moves made by the Indochinese countries. The imaginary "Vietnamese threat" was again dragged into the limelight and attempts made to hide the real danger.

Vientiane, 17 Jul -- The slanderous fabrications against the Indochinese countries contained in the final document of the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers represent an attempt to deceive the progressive public of Southeast Asia and to distort the true state of affairs and the consistent peace-loving course of the Indochina countries, the newspaper PAXAXONH stresses in an editorial.

Phnompenh, 17 Jul -- The overcoming of all the unresolved questions and disagreements in relations among states and the achievement of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Kampuchea's SPK News Agency stresses, can only be brought about by means of equitable and honest talks.

MOSCOW SAYS INDOCHINA-ASEAN DIALOGUE NEEDED

OW190004 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "About a Fair and Egalitarian Dialogue"]

[Text] The annual conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries in Jakarta closed a few days ago. It discussed regional issues of great concern, not only for ASEAN countries, but also for widespread world opinion. In fact, Southeast Asia has so far remained a hotbed, because the imperialist forces, especially the U.S. imperialists, have not yet given up their scheme of drawing this region into their global strategic orbit. China's bellicose policy towards the SRV has also caused tension. For example, Chinese artillery fiercely shelled the border districts of Ha Tuyen Province on many occasions during the first 10 days of July.

Under these circumstances, everyone is cognizant of the positive attitude regarding Southeast Asian issues adopted at the 9th Conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane on 2 July 1984. The conference once again advanced concrete and practical proposals for the sake of Southeast Asian stability. The Indochinese countries simultaneously paid attention to the viewpoint of the ASEAN nations. The conference pointed out in its final communique that the proposals advanced by the ASEAN countries on 21 September 1983 should, together with the Indochinese countries' initiatives, create a basis for holding negotiations on the principle of equality and mutual respect.

Regretfully, however, the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference ignored the viewpoint of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

For this reason we must agree with the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN which says, in its commentary on the Jakarta conference, that that conference's statement on the Kampuchea issue offered nothing new regarding the ASEAN nations' negative stance, which disregards the political realities as well as the steps taken by the three Indochinese countries in the matter of finding the path of dialogue. These steps included the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese volunteer army units from Kampuchea.

In reality, the ASEAN countries also disregarded the constructive proposals advanced by the 9th Conference of the three Indochinese countries. Their stance is nothing but a manifestation of the policy of supporting the U.S. line in Southeast Asia, and of the fear of the threats from hegemonists.

Meanwhile, as everyone knows, if the ASEAN countries accept the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, this will respond to the benefits of the peoples of ASEAN countries, and those of peace and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries' way of resolving regional disputes above all specifies the holding of a dialogue between the concerned parties, with attention paid to the actual world situation as well as in Southeast Asia. This can easily be noted in the documents approved at the recent meetings of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, as well as in the official statements by the governments and statesmen of these countries. For example, the final document of the 9th Conference assesses, in part: Both the Indochinese and ASEAN countries are concerned with appeasing world tension, promoting mutual understanding, and finding a way to gradually achieve lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, without foreign interference and with attention paid to the interests of all the regional countries and of the consolidation of world peace.

It is necessary to remember that this just assessment was significantly affirmed by the Jakarta conference of ASEAN foreign ministers. Although the ASEAN countries are maintaining their old stance vis-a-vis the Indochinese countries, Indonesia, in voicing its stand at that conference, advocated the continuation of dialogue with Vietnam.

The protracted struggle to achieve lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia requires mutual understanding and cooperation, as manifested by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his visit to Indonesia and Australia early this year. The outcome of his visit has won the sympathy of not only the Southeast Asian peoples, but also of all world progressives.

The Soviet Union has been strictly and resolutely struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, proceeding from its stand that cooperation between the regional countries on a equal footing will bring benefits to the peoples of these countries, as well as to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union has been backing the Indochinese countries' constructive initiatives, aimed at finding a path of sincere dialogue between the two groups of Southeast Asian countries.

In the Soviet-Indonesian talks of April 1984, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko stated: The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that no problem in relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries -- though complicated at first glance -- cannot be resolved through negotiations.

Despite all maneuvers and moves of the reactionary imperialists and hegemonists, the idea of achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia has constantly won widespread sympathy and support. The three Indochinese countries' peace line and constructive initiatives, aimed at promoting a dialogue with the ASEAN countries, have constantly contributed to that cause.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC ARMY CHIEF

LD191032 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest July 19 TASS -- Yang Dezhi, the leader of a Chinese military delegation, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the AGERPRES news agency reports.

PRAVDA FEATURES REPORT ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY

PM181131 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 July in its Second Edition publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Community" and the heading "The People's Poland Is 40 Years Old" a full-page feature on the state of the Polish economy. The bulk of the feature consists of a Warsaw July report by special correspondents V. Averchenko and O. Losoto on a "roundtable" meeting organized by TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA to mark the anniversary and on their meetings with Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski and PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member J. Czyrek.

Averchenko and Losoto note that "All the 'roundtable' participants noted the fruitful Polish-Soviet cooperation and its enormous importance in the fundamental economic and social changes implemented in the country under the leadership of the Communist Party." They go on to quote the comments made by various participants "from the 'roundtable' stenographic report."

S. Dlugosz, under secretary of state at the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, comments that "although U.S. and NATO imperialist forces did everything to push us deeper into the abyss," Soviet economic aid "helped Polish industry to establish a confident pace."

The importance of economic cooperation with the USSR is also stressed in the reported comments of K. Chinowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department, and C. Krolikowski, and under secretary of state at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

In addition to his remarks about the benefits of trade with the USSR, G. Lebyazhyev, USSR trade representative to Poland, is quoted as saying that Soviet deliveries to Poland "thwarted the economic blockade by the United States and its NATO allies," and that "Western subversive and anticommunist centers waging 'psychological warfare' against Poland and resorting to deliberate lies and demagoguery are trying to belittle and discredit the Polish people's gains on the socialist path."

The report goes on to cite the comments of A. Trofimov, economic adviser at the USSR Embassy in Poland, on Soviet aid to Polish industry. Having briefly quoted remarks by Z. Marczakewicz, chairman of an agricultural cooperative, and T. Romanczuk, a state farm director, the report continues:

"In Warsaw we had a meeting with S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister:

"'From the outset,' he said, 'the diplomacy of the People's Poland focused its vigorous activity on the main tasks: consolidating the results of the antifascist coalition's victory; developing international machinery providing a guarantee of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous, equal cooperation; and developing friendly relations with the socialist countries and good-neighborly, equal relations with all states, irrespective of their social system.

"'Special importance for us is attached to fraternal relations with the USSR based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid.

People's Poland takes part in the elaboration of all Warsaw Pact political initiatives and actively cooperates within CEMA. We view this as the main guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of Poland and its borders and of its right to advance along the socialist path of development it has voluntarily chosen."

The report continues with further quotations from "roundtable" participants Z. Wronski, a worker at the Ursus plant and member of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee Bureau; and S. Lewandowski, secretary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and then states:

"Later J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who received us, said:

"The 40th anniversary of the People's Poland under our present conditions is not only a holiday, it is also a consideration of the path we have traveled and a look into the future. At the same time, it is a political struggle to defend and uphold the ideals and goals of the party and the gains of socialism. We link our jubilee with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which will be celebrated next year by all progressive mankind. This great victory determined Poland's destiny and its present place in Europe and the world.'

"The PZPR Central Committee secretary noted the decisive importance for Poland's postwar development attaching to its friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. The main guiding force and soul of our collaboration is cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and regular summit meetings and exchanges of delegations.

"Our ties,' J. Czyrek said, 'are of a comprehensive nature. They cover all spheres of the party's activity. Contacts between public organizations are deepening. Polish Communists and working people thought highly of the results of the visit paid to the USSR by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and his meeting with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the long-term program signed in Moscow for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000. This inspires our people to new achievements.'"

The feature also incorporates a boxed item containing diagrams and statistics related to Poland's industrial achievements and demographic changes.

Olszowski on Poland's Achievements

LD181436 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- "The practice and achievements of the past 40 years bear out convincingly that the foreign policy launched by the Polish national liberation committee in July 1944 has fully passed the examination of history", Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, said in an article published in the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. "This has become possible", he went on, "because for the first time in the 1,000-year history of our people all states neighbouring Poland on all frontiers are its allies and friends".

Stefan Olszowski then said in the article devoted to the 40th anniversary of People's Poland: "The main task and invariable course of the Polish foreign policy is that of enhancing alliance and friendship with the USSR and consolidating links with the other countries of the socialist community. This is indicated by the historical experience we have gained over the post-war development".

"The formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has completed an important stage of the Polish policy of forging such a system of security as would unite the Polish interests of national security with the interests of the socialist community as a whole and all Europe. This treaty is an effective defense shield which has for almost 30 years now ensured the security of the peoples of socialist countries and been an important factor of preserving peace in Europe", Stefan Olszowski said.

"Life has confirmed", he said further, "that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the PPR and the USSR, renewed on April 8, 1965, is not only a declaration of intent but, on the contrary, an effective instrument tested in practice, which has given Poland a sense of security and stability". In this connection Stefan Olszowski cited Wojciech Jaruzelski as saying recently: "This alliance has been confirmed by history, it is a guarantee of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Poland within its just borders. It also is a factor of Soviet security".

The peaceful aims of our policy and its main provisions, shaped 40 years ago, have remained unchanged", Stefan Olszowski said further. "The prime objective is to ensure security and favourable conditions for strengthening and developing the Polish state. Its realization is actively furthered by Poland's activities to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the whole world as a whole".

"Our place in the family of socialist states is shown by Poland's position and role in Europe and in the world. The security of Poland and its allies cannot be disrupted. The Polish people are fully aware that it is essential to prevent the tragic September of 1939 from recurring ever again. Poland has true and reliable friends. Together with them we shall not spare efforts to fend off the threat of war and ensure peace, security, an atmosphere of trust and a return to peaceful cooperation to Europe and the entire world", the Polish foreign minister concluded.

DYMSHITS RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER KAPOLYI

PM180859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With the Minister"]

[Text] On 10 July, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the friendly talk.

On the same day, a meeting took place between Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and L. Kapolyi. Questions of Soviet-Hungarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO YUGOSLAVS ON TRAIN CRASH

PM181421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Expression of Condolence"]

[Text] The telegram sent by the USSR Council of Ministers to M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, expresses condolences at the major train crash in Yugoslavia that resulted in casualties and conveys sincere sympathy to the families of those who died.

FESUNENKO DISCUSSES FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

LD181649 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Excerpt] As for European affairs, or rather Western European, the main event here in the past 24 hours, which has provoked the liveliest comment in the press, has been the resignation yesterday of the French Government and President Mitterrand's appointment of a distinguished politician of that country, Laurent Fabius, to the post of prime minister. In the previous cabinet of Mauroy, he occupied the post of ministers of research and industry. By the way, he is extremely young for the post, being only 37 years old.

Fabius hastened to form the new cabinet. In a brief statement after his appointment he said he would strive for a revival of the country and the unification of all Frenchmen.

Naturally, as is always the case in such events, political observers are now trying to find the reasons for these somewhat unexpected changes. It is being noted that the change in head of government occurred a month after the French elections to the European Parliament, and in those elections a notable retreat by the Left was recorded. The results bore witness to the discontent in the country with the policy of the former government which could not halt the growth in unemployment, the fall in the standard of living, and failed to fulfill all pledges made by Mitterrand when he was elected president. The situation was made more complicated by the unbridled campaign mounted by the rightist opposition against the government coalition and especially the French Communist Party.

As a TASS correspondent reported from Paris today, immediately after the announcement of the resignation of the government, a session of the Politburo of the French Communist Party was held to discuss the situation that had arisen and afterward, a communique was published voicing growing unease at the aggravation of the problems which, at the elections to the European Parliament a month ago, had been the cause of a certain retreat by the leftist forces. The Communists consider it necessary for the government to take measures to solve the problems facing the country in the areas of employment, rights and liberties, growth of production, schools, buying power of the population, etc.

IZVESTIYA SCORES PLANS TO REANIMATE WEU

PM180937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Letter From France": "'Dinosaur' in the NATO Harness"]

[Text] Paris -- The subject of so-called "European defense" has not been absent recently from the pages of the French press. Hardly had the deployment of American missiles begun in West Europe before certain political and military figures set about arguing the need to further strengthen NATO's European flank. Hiding behind the false thesis of the "Soviet military threat," they advance various concepts designed to give a treaty foundation to the creation of a "Eurodefense" system.

The seminar organized recently by LE FIGARO magazine on the subject "The Birth of the European Nation" was characteristic in this respect.

The course of the debate showed that for the seminar participants, who represented ultraconservative circles in a number of West European countries, the "political building" of Europe is inseparably linked with question of military cooperation.

Many "bold" ideas that are currently exciting the minds of West European strategists were aired at the seminar. Thus, some people insisted on the need to create a European interventionist corps modeled on the American Rapid Deployment Force, which could, if necessary, operate outside West Europe. Others proposed accelerating the standardization of arms and developing the joint manufacture of weapons on a European scale. Yet others advanced plans to set up a "European space corps," incorporating a spy satellite, rocket launch installations, and a military space station. Demonstrating the "topicality" of this idea, A. Griotteray, one of the directors of LE FIGARO MAGAZINE, maintained that tomorrow space will be "the Europeans' forward line of defense and independence."

When people on the banks of the Seine speak of strengthening "European defense," what they have in mind above all is the Paris-Bonn military tandem. People in the French capital actively advocated lifting the "archaic" restrictions on the FRG on the manufacture of nonnuclear weapons. And not just nonnuclear weapons. Certain leaders of the rightwing opposition generally propose giving the FRG access to nuclear weapons. This has repeatedly been stated, in particular, by J. Chirac, chairman of the Rally for the Republic Party. S. Veil, one of the leaders of the Union for French Democracy Party, bluntly declared that West Germany must be granted nuclear weapons to prevent its slide into the "swamp of pacifism."

It has to be said that Paris, as the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, has gradually widened over the past 3 years the concept of "vital interests," which implies the use of a nuclear deterrent force. For certain strategists the defense of France must begin not on the Rhine but on the Elbe, that is, on the FRG's eastern borders. Thus, for example, Admiral Bonmaison, former commander of France's strategic naval forces, believes that France must open its "nuclear umbrella" over West Germany.

Naturally, such an approach meets with a lively response on the banks of the Rhine. The West German newspaper DIE WELT not only demands that France take the FRG's "interests" into account in its nuclear planning but also advocates the creation of a "European nuclear force."

People are now making the transition from theorizing on the subject of "Eurodefense" to adopting practical decisions. Two conferences were held one after the other in the French capital in mid-June. First there was a session of the Western European Union [WEU] Council, and a week later, the assembly of that organization met.

Those two meetings discussed "activating" the WEU, which was set up in 1955 and unites seven countries: France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. It was decided, according to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, to awaken the "sleeping dinosaur" the West European public barely knew existed.

NATO experts have arrived at the conclusion that the WEU possesses all the "qualities" necessary to become the basis of "Eurodefense" and, at the same time, NATO's "reliable mainstay" in Europe (the treaty setting up the WEU provides for mutual rendering of military assistance in the event of one of the countries' becoming a victim of aggression). Paris and Bonn have taken upon themselves all the trouble of reanimating the "dinosaur." As though by a chance coincidence, a Frenchman, J.M. Caro, member of parliament for the Union for French Democracy Party, is being elected chairman of the WEU Assembly for the next 3 years. And the post of chairman of the WEU Council is being taken by FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher. Precisely this duo, so it is believed on both sides of the Rhine, is to promote the WEU's "reanimation."

The chief task facing this organization today, so a document prepared by a WEU special working group makes it clear, is to increase its contribution to strengthening NATO's European flank.

In what ways do Paris and Bonn propose to "activate the WEU"? Much is still being kept secret, but certain facts have become known. There is, above all, the lifting of the last restrictions on the production of conventional types of arms in the FRG, including strategic bombers and missiles.

In addition, it is planned to widen cooperation among all the countries of the "Seven" in the sphere of manufacturing the latest weapons systems. Finally, various WEU organs, previously lying dormant, will be strengthened, including the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee. The role of the WEU Assembly will be considerably enhanced, as will that of the Council, which will henceforth regularly hold its sessions with the participation not only of foreign ministers but also of defense ministers.

By all accounts, France and the FRG intend to complete the WEU's reanimation in time for the celebrations marking its 30th anniversary. It is planned to hold them in Rome in October of this year under the sign, as it were, of this organization's "second birth."

People on the other side of the Atlantic are very well-disposed to the plans to revive "Eurodefense." And how. London, for example, has repeatedly emphasized that this is aimed at strengthening, not weakening the North Atlantic alliance. According to E. Galbraith, American ambassador in Paris, the WEU will be "a good addition" to NATO. Washington believes that France's active participation in the WEU will compensate for its "nonparticipation" in the military organization of the Atlantic alliance.

Is this not a process of creating a new "European defense community" with a supranational nature and possessing joint armed forces? Commentators in France are more and more frequently asking this question. Let us recall that the treaty establishing the "European Defence Community," which was signed in 1952 and directed against the Soviet Union, was not ratified by the French National Assembly as a result of resolute action by progressive forces. Today, more than 30 years later, the matter is moving in the direction of establishing a "new defense community" under the WEU flag, awakening the sleeping "dinosaur," and harnessing it to NATO's military team.

PRAVDA VIEWS CYPRUS 10 YEARS AFTER ITS DIVISION

PM181149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent N. Miroshnik: "Perturbing Time for Cyprus"]

[Excerpt] Nicosia, July -- The Cypriot tragedy, the tragedy of an island over one-third of whose territory has been in fact seized by force and is under foreign military occupation, has many faces. There is the tragedy of the young independent state that has been obliged to struggle for its independence and sovereignty for 10 years. There is the tragedy of its economy, deprived, as a result of the occupation, of the most developed and wealthy centers that used to provide 70 percent of the GNP. But perhaps the refugee problem is the most acute tragedy and one that has largely determined the course of Cyprus' development as a whole in subsequent years.

Initially there were enough tents and plywood barracks, but later they had to build and build. They had to provide people with medical care. The children needed schools, the adults needed new jobs. Matters reached the point where unemployment, which, if it existed at all on Cyprus, had only been at very insignificant levels, encompassed 38 percent of the entire able-bodied population in the fall of 1974.

The Republic's government had to spend large funds to help the refugees. Here, under the conditions of the sharply reduced industrial and agricultural potential, it had to turn to foreign loans. That, it was explained to us by (I. Aristidu), director of the Cypriot planning bureau, is one of the main reasons for the persisting, quite substantial state budget deficit worrying economists here. After all, before the 1974 events, he said, the budget was always in the black. But then the picture changed.

True, today, 10 years after the 1974 events, it may be said that from the material viewpoint, a very great deal has been successfully accomplished. Virtually all refugees in the southern part of the island have a roof over the heads and the means of existence, and their children are studying. But does that mean the problem is nonexistent?

I remember how the mayor of Limassol, a major Cypriot city, whose population suddenly increased over 50 percent in the summer of 1974, said in a talk with us:

"Every Cypriot peasant is closely tied to his house and land. That is why even those who have received a bigger house and a bigger plot of land than they had before in our region are still ready to drop everything and return home right now."

Indeed, why go that far -- the three refugees we met with at the (Strovolos-2) settlement, when asked if they wanted to leave now for their villages in the north, replied simultaneously: "At the very first opportunity."

To all appearances, these sentiments are characteristic not only of Greek Cypriots. Here is evidence from the Turkish Cypriot journal OLAY, which has published a statement by an island inhabitant who moved from the south to the north: "Now even Turkish Cypriot women are making efforts to return to their properties in the south, which they are forbidden to do."

Let us specify that they are being "forbidden" by the present leadership of the Turkish community, which has associated itself with the policy aimed at the island's definitive partition. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has long been advocating that all the island's inhabitants be given the right to move and settle freely. The houses abandoned by the Turkish Cypriots are under the jurisdiction and control of a special committee even where they have been assigned for the use of refugees from the north. That was done on the unfailing condition that the new inhabitants would be responsible for keeping the houses and household plots in repair and maintaining them in their former order.

Today it is perhaps clear to every sober-minded person on the island itself and beyond that the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" by the Turkish Cypriot leadership was the direct result of the actions of imperialist forces headed by the United States that are fueling seats of conflict in various parts of the world. This separatist action contradicts the repeated decisions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and undermines the foundations of a just settlement of the Cyprus problem, including the problem of the refugees' future.

During the May discussion of the Cyprus question at the UN Security Council, U.S. and British representatives did everything possible to prevent its solution. The United States has now launched the construction of the region's largest military airfield and a naval base in the northern part of the island for its interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces." So the reluctance of Washington and its NATO partners to allow a fair settlement in Cyprus has an aggressive basis: The Pentagon is hastening to acquire an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the east Mediterranean.

Of course, it is hard for the Cypriots to counter the powerful imperialist front. But, we were told during a recent meeting with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, the country's biggest political party, "The Cypriot people do not intend to give up the struggle." They will continue the struggle for the republic's independence, for a nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. This is a very hard struggle. However, the Cypriot people are not waging it alone. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the nonaligned states, and all freedom-loving peoples of the planet are in solidarity with them. The USSR resolutely opposes the division of the Cypriot state in any form or its swallowing up by any country. It is consistently seeking to ensure that Cyprus is an independent, sovereign state with territorial integrity, free from any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

"I personally, and indeed the majority of Cypriots, believe that the Greeks and Turks inhabiting the island are by no means enemies," (Kh. Artemiu), chairman of the All-Cyprus Refugees Committee, says. "And as long as we are left in peace and given the opportunity to deal with everything ourselves, without outside interference, I am sure that we will resolve the Cyprus problem very, very rapidly..."

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY AID TO TURKEY

LD181744 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 17 Jul 84

["Unattributed commentary" "U.S. Military Aid Is a Tool for Exerting Political Pressure on Turkey"]

[Text] U.S. military aid to Turkey is a topic that has recently been figuring prominently in the pages of the Turkish press. It is reported that President Reagan's request for an allocation of \$750 million to Turkey has been approved without amendments by the U.S. Senate. Now a question arises: How will Turkey repay this aid? No one has any doubt that repayment will have to be made. Everyone has long been aware that American imperialism never ever does anything, particularly when it comes to giving aid, unless it is to its advantage.

Referring to U.S. military aid and arms shipments to Turkey, (?Millet) has stressed that this is primarily to the advantage of the United States, whose strategic plans concerning the Middle East and the Gulf it fits. Turkey, in turn, will have to pay a sky-high price both in money and political concessions.

The papers say that Turkey has suffered great political harm ever since it began receiving military aid from the United States. How can the political harm suffered by Turkey, both in the Middle East and the international arena by the fact that the American militarists made use of Turkish territory during the 1956 Lebanese crisis, be measured in size and monetary terms? The confidence of Turkey's neighbors, as well as of other peace-loving countries has not in the least been increased since Turkey allowed American militarists to utilize its territory. It is also known what role Turkey's dependence on U.S. arms shipments has played in the fact that the Pentagon has once again made use of Turkish territory, to one extent or another, in the course of the recent American military intervention in Lebanon.

CUMHURIYET wrote in this connection that the Americans placed Turkey in a very difficult position when vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet received material and technical assistance from Turkish bases while the U.S. was shelling the Muslim sector of Beirut.

It is common knowledge that neighboring Muslim Arab countries are particularly suspicious of Turkey because they are well aware that the military [word indistinct] shown by the United States and the NATO countries on Turkish territory is directed against the Arab countries. This is a fact that people in high positions accept. In a statement to GUNES, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said in answer to a question that membership in NATO has given rise to some estrangement in certain countries toward Turkey, "the tone is very mild but the message is clear."

A number of sensible Turkish politicians have often said that Turkey's close connection with America in the military and political spheres has a negative effect on Turkey's relations with the nonaligned countries, which plays an important part both in international politics and in the activities of the United Nations.

Quite naturally, it is well understood in the United States what a powerful tool for political, and every other kind of pressure, military aid and arms sales are. TIME magazine once wrote that the countries buying arms become closely dependent on the countries selling them, becoming impoverished at the hands of the supplier. This, then, is what Turkey is compelled to pay in return for U.S. aid.

WOERNER TRIP ADDS NEW LINK TO U.S. 'WAR MACHINE'

PM191113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov "Military-Political Commentary": "Woerner's Missile Trip"]

[Text] West German Defense Minister M. Woerner has just returned from across the Atlantic. The schedule for his 5-day U.S. visit was very busy. He talked with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Vice President G. Bush and was received by President R. Reagan. Summing up the outcome of his talks with the transatlantic partners, Woerner observed that "durable and confidential relations" exist between the United States and the FRG which, however, are "occasionally characterized by differences of opinion."

However, the course of the conversations in Washington was by no means determined by difference of opinion. Even on the most contentious issue of the NATO partners' financial contribution to the program for improving the bloc's infrastructure in the period 1985 through 1990 an opportunity was found, in Woerner's words, to work out a compromise. The main result of the Bonn minister's transatlantic trip, however, was the signing of an American-West German agreement on the FRG's acquisition of American Patriot air defense missile complexes and European-made Roland air defense complexes. Under this agreement, the FRG is receiving on preferential terms 28 Patriot complexes, each of which, according to information supplied by the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, consists of 8 launch stations, each including 4 missiles. In return, the FRG will for 10 years man and service 12 Patriot complexes belonging to the U.S. Army that are to be sited on West German territory.

West Germany, the agreement says, will also buy, man, and service a total of 95 Roland air defense complexes. Some 27 of these complexes are intended for three American Air Force bases on West German territory, while the remaining 68 are intended for the Bundeswehr's own air bases.

The American-West German missile agreement has been described in Washington as a "milestone on the path of transatlantic military cooperation." It may indeed be called a milestone: a milestone on the path of intensifying the arms race, a milestone of militarism. West Germany is already the aggressive NATO bloc's main European bulwark. The FRG has the most powerful conventional weapon equipped army in West Europe.

American first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on socialist countries have been deployed on West Germany territory with Bonn's blessing. And now the gigantic NATO arsenal created on FRG territory will be supplemented with new missiles. Despite assurances by officials in the West, European security will by no means benefit from this.

It is noteworthy that the significance of the U.S.-FRG agreement took place almost immediately after the Western European Union Council's decision to lift the ban on the FRG's production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles. Nor have observers failed to note the fact that the signing was carried out against the backdrop of exercises on FRG territory by the U.S. 56th Field Artillery Brigade to rehearse methods of using Pershing II nuclear missiles. These are all links in a single chain firmly harnessing the FRG to the U.S. war machine. And Woerner's missile trip across the Atlantic has added yet another link to it.

Shlenov Comments On Arms Deal

LD182305 Moscow International Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The DDP agency reports that during his visit to the United States, FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner told President Reagan in Washington that Soviet troops were holding maneuvers in the GDR during which they were training for a sudden attack against West Germany. Viktor Shlenov comments in this connection:

We could simply ignore the new version of the slander campaign based on the mythical Soviet threat. However, it contains two significant facts. One, the West German defense minister launched the new anti-Soviet falsehood during Washington negotiations on the contracts for joint production of arms that will cost billions of dollars. Two, the United States and NATO are intensifying military preparations in Western Europe, above all in the FRG.

Since 9 July and until 27 July, the American troops in West Germany have been carrying out exercises with the employment of Pershing nuclear missiles. The West German press reports that the U.S. Armed Forces are determining the tactical employment of these first-strike weapons. Under the pretext of defending the American bases in Europe, Washington also intends to deploy another hundred or so missile launch pads and an additional number of modern aircraft in the FRG.

The [word indistinct] plans of the American nuclear strategists towards Europe are becoming more and more obvious every day. Recently, the American Brookings Institute published a report entitled "Nuclear Forces in Europe" which concludes that the new American medium-range nuclear weapons are first-strike weapons, which means that the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in the West European countries in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union [words indistinct] can only be considered a preparation for a preventive attack.

If we compare these conclusions with the stances adopted by Reagan on the possibility and admissibility of the so-called limited nuclear war in Europe, we can easily imagine the proportions of the danger threatening the European Continent. In fact, the first strike the U.S. intends to launch against the Soviet Union could have fatal consequences for the American allies who permitted the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on their territories. It is absolutely clear that the intensification of the U.S. military efforts will further increase tension in Europe and the security of the old continent will become even more fragile and vulnerable.

The U.S. and NATO politicians usually act in keeping with this worn-out scheme: As soon as another round of the arms race or a new military provocation is launched, numerous false reports on the presumed Soviet threat appear in the Western press.

In my view, in such a situation, only a broad antiwar movement in the FRG can effectively defend the people's right to respect for their [word indistinct] and in particular, respect for their desire for peace and security.

FRG'S BAHR, OTHERS VISIT MOSCOW 15-18 JUL

LD182340 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Three West German parliamentarians of the Social Democratic Party stayed here in Moscow between 15 and 18 July. A member of the executive of the Social Democratic Party, Mr Egon Bahr and Peter Woerz and Uwe Holz had a series of meetings and talks in the Soviet capital. During the talks the need was underlined for a stronger international security and more support for the movement against the arms race.

UK'S HOWE URGES U.S. TO END PROTECTIONIST POLICY

LD181637 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

Speaking at the London-based Centre for Trade Research, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe urged the American Administration to abandon its protectionist policy in international economic affairs, which, he said, was damaging other countries' trade.

The British foreign secretary's appeal was prompted by most serious reasons. Social and economic life in Britain, just as in other West European countries, is still marred today by crises phenomena, including the high rate of unemployment keeping millions of people out of work, low economic growth rates, colossal government debts and the threat of bankruptcy haunting whole industries.

In these conditions increased exports, including those to the American market, would constitute an important help to Britain and other West European countries in overcoming existing economic difficulties.

But the United States is not only failing to extend a helping hand to its allies. Pursuing its selfish interests, it creates for them additional difficulties, by enhancing protectionism in its economic policy. The reasons why Washington is doing this are plenty. The main one is that the U.S. federal budget has an enormous deficit. This year it is expected to exceed 180 billion dollars. This means that it will be nearly 100 billion dollars bigger than it was before the takeover of the Reagan administration. The prime cause of the now chronic deficit is U.S. outsize military spending.

Along with an intense flow of capital from Western Europe overseas, which by itself is worsening conditions for an economic upswing in old-world countries, the U.S. federal budget deficit and the U.S. policy of high interest rates have pushed the value of the U.S. dollar up. But this, in its turn, has reduced the competitions for competitors to promote their goods in the American market. Seeking to stem their thrust, Washington has steadily toughened its customs and tariff's policy (in particular, in the field of steel imports, which has already led to a "steel war").

In its quest for a way out of the current economic difficulties the United States is mounting a global offensive on the positions of EEC countries. Resorting to the tactics of "twisting arms" and applying rude diktat, Washington demands that the "Ten" markedly widen access for American exports to their markets.

Mr Woerner did not add any new element to this scheme. His false statements on the preparations for a sudden attack against the FRG serve to justify new expenditure on the arms race. He is trying to hide behind the propaganda smokescreen designed to intimidate the inhabitants of Western Europe and conceal the actual steps by the United States and NATO in preparation for a nuclear attack against the USSR and its allies.

OSTROGORSKIY ON GREENS' ACTION AGAINST FRG GOVERNMENT

DW182026 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] It is known that the Greens in the FRG have charged the Bonn government with breach of the Constitution. They maintain that the government does not have the right to agree to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the Federal Republic's territory. On Tuesday, hearings began at the Federal Constitutional Court. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

In my view, a particularly important Greens argument is the following: No government is allowed to surrender its country's sovereignty. Yet, the Bonn government did just that on the most urgent national issue. Why? Because the U.S. President will now decide on launching U.S. missiles from FRG territory. Everyone knows what that means for the Federal Republic. It will become the target of a counter-strike, and that means nuclear death.

When the Soviet Union -- and I remember it very well -- warned the Federal Republic for the first time about the deployment of missiles, saying it would make the FRG a nuclear hostage of the United States, the West German press and official quarters said the warning was an exaggeration. However, the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe must now deal with a juridical argument of principle that basically maintains the same thing.

In his statements in court, Federal Defense Minister Woerner was unable to produce convincing evidence in rebuttal of the charge, as his reference to the fact that the NATO states share the same interests can hardly be considered credible. It is correct that the NATO partners have common interests, however, not in all respects, because their interests are (?not always) identical even in the most essential areas. Who would guarantee that it will not eventually occur to Washington to sacrifice the Federal Republic to its imperial ambitions!

In regard to another extremely important matter, Mr Woerner's position was also very shaky. Is the deployment of missiles a basically new step in the arms race or is it only its continuation, as the minister tried to make people believe? In my view, one does not have to be a military expert to see that it is a qualitatively new (?step). Why? Because it is the first time that nuclear offensive weapons are being deployed on West German soil, first-strike weapons able to penetrate deep into Soviet territory.

Is it really so difficult to understand that this step disproves all assertions by Bonn regarding its readiness to learn from the past and not to let another European or world war emanate from West German soil? Isn't it clear that this step is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG as well as with the main article of the FRG's Constitution on the inadmissibility of preparations for a war of aggression?

The judges in Karlsruhe will now have to prove that one side, either the Greens or the Federal Government, is right. I do not want to anticipate the decision of the court. However, I have never heard that the Karlsruhe judges have ever disagreed with the government on any given relevant issue with the aim of dampening its militarist mania.

A special place in the list of trade and economic differences between the EEC countries and the United States is occupied by a "food war". The United States is accusing the old world of edging it out in world markets by granting state subsidies to its farmers. But the United States itself is also giving aid, for instance, to dairy farms, peanut producers and tobacco growers.

The United States' selfish protectionist trade and financial policy is dealing heavy blows to the economic interests of its West European allies. It is pointed out in the CMEA countries' declaration "the preservation of peace and international economic cooperation, adopted at their Moscow summit, that, using various pretexts, the United States pursues the aim of solving its domestic problems at the expense of other countries, weakening its competitors and pushing them out of world markets [quotation mark as received]. In these conditions it would be naive to assume that it is possible to dampen the protectionist zeal of the United States and transfer business relations onto an equitable and just basis just by making appeals to Washington similar to the one made by the British foreign secretary.

UK FIRM PUBLISHES GROMYKO WORKS COLLECTION

LD171718 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] London July 17 TASS -- "Peace Now, Peace for the Future" is the title of a collection of works by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, which was issued by the "Pergamon Press" publishers. The collection includes the article "V.I. Lenin and Foreign Policy of the Soviet State" which was printed in the KOMMUNIST journal in 1983, the report at the eighth session of the Tenth USSR Supreme Soviet on June 16, 1983, the speech at the concluding State of the Madrid Meeting of Representatives of the States Participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in September last year, other articles and speeches by Andrey Gromyko.

The book presentation ceremony was held in Oxford, the big university centre of Britain. The ceremony was attended by prominent representatives of British political and public organizations, rectors of colleges and professors of Oxford University, well-known specialists on international relations.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN AGNELLI

LD181432 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today prominent representative of the Italian business community, president of the Fiat concern G. Agnelli, who is on a business trip to the Soviet Union.

The conversation dwelt on questions of Soviet-Italian trade and economic cooperation. The sides examined possibilities of expanding further business ties between Soviet organisations and the concern in industrial and scientific and technical spheres.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ITALY

LD051335 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Italian concern "Montedisson" expresses mutual interest of the sides in expanding joint work. It was signed today by the Minister Vladimir Listov and the president of the concern Mario Schimberni.

It is planned to step up joint work in developing a number of new chemicals, dyes, catalysts, as well as in using computers for designing and optimizing scientific research.

Cooperation between the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and "Montedisson" is carried on through the exchange of scientific and technical cooperation and licenses, as well as mutual consultations for working out joint technical requirements to new products.

The protocol envisages a possibility of the participation of the Italian concern in modernizing Soviet chemical enterprises.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM180923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 4 through 10 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to study the CPSU's work experience in implementing the USSR Energy Program.

During their stay in our country, the delegation had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and Tula Obkom and visited production and scientific research enterprises in the power industry, the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, and social and cultural facilities.

The delegation highly assessed the USSR's achievements in developing the power industry, an integral part of the CPSU's economic strategy of steadily enhancing the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER INITIALS ARMS AGREEMENT

LD181326 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1238 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (KUNA) -- Before his departure from Moscow today for London, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah reaffirmed that his talks with Soviet officials were very positive. In an exclusive statement to Soviet radio and TV correspondents and to KUNA, he described the discussions with his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, as fruitful and positive. Shaykh Salim expressed thanks for the Soviet Union's positive attitude toward Kuwait's request for arms to strengthen its defense. During his 10-day visit to the Soviet Union, the Kuwaiti defense minister initialed an agreement which included, among other things, supplying Kuwait with Soviet weapons. In his statement, Shaykh Salim pointed out that the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war in the Gulf is very positive. He said there is an identity of views between Kuwait and the Soviet Union on this issue.

Shaykh Salim was seen off at Moscow international airport by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff and first deputy defense minister; a number of Soviet officers; and staff of the Kuwait Embassy in Moscow led by Ambassador Adil Najm ad-Din Jarrah.

Earlier today Shaykh Salim returned to Moscow from a tour of a number of historic Soviet cities, including Leningrad, Tbilisi, Sevastopol, Tashkent, and Samarkand.

Shaykh Salim stressed that "he is certain that his happiness and pleasure over the dialogue and talks conducted, reflect the feelings of the Soviet friends. I consider this visit not only successful, but I see in it an objective move in cooperation between the two countries, particularly regarding the readiness shown by our Soviet friends to strengthen the capabilities of the Kuwait Armed Forces and to supply them with the requirements needed to defend the security, independence and sovereignty of Kuwait. Moreover, it has served the noble aims of comprehensive and durable peace in the world with justice prevailing."

He continued: "On leaving the Soviet Union, I would like, together with members of the Kuwait delegation, to express extreme satisfaction at our visit's success and our warmest thanks for the great hospitality and reception. I extend my hand to thank everyone who took part in preparing this visit, and I am looking forward to seeing my friend, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, in Kuwait to continue our conversation. Perhaps I will be able to return the great hospitality and warm reception. Until we meet again, God willing."

Concludes Visit

PM191051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defense, who had been officially visiting the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left the Soviet Union 18 July.

During his visit, the eminent guest toured the country. In Leningrad he visited the military academy and laid wreaths at the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery and the monument to the city's heroic defenders in Victory Square.

In Tbilisi, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah learned about the life of the Transcaucasus Military District servicemen and saw the sights of the Georgian capital.

In Sevastopol, the guest from Kuwait visited one of the Black Sea Fleet warships, viewed the "Defense of Sevastopol in 1854-1855" panorama and the "Storming of Sapun Mountain on 7 May 1944" diorama, and laid a wreath at the Obelisk of Glory.

The Kuwaiti defense minister also saw the sights of Tashkent and the architectural monuments of Samarkand and visited the Turkestan Military District museum.

U.S. Unhappy With Visit

LD181718 Moscow in French to the Maghreb Countries 1930 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah visited the Soviet Union, which was covered by the Soviet press. The Kuwaiti defense minister was received by his Soviet counterpart, Dmitriy Ustinov, according to the communique published in Moscow. Their talks dealt with matters of mutual interest and the reinforcement of Kuwait's defense capabilities.

Relations between the USSR and Kuwait go back a long way. The two countries have normal diplomatic relations and continue their successful promotion of trade and economic exchanges.

Under these circumstances, the anti-Kuwaiti campaign unleashed by the American press and the media of some of U.S. Atlantic allies can only be described as 'absurd'. Kuwait is accused of treason against the Western world, particularly against Washington. This, despite the fact that Kuwait is a sovereign state that implements its policy based on the principles of nonalignment.

GULF STATES URGED TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH USSR

LD181642 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] The official visit to the USSR by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has ended. The press of many Arab countries, including Kuwait, has widely covered the progress and results of this visit.

Kuwait's AR-RISALAH weekly indicated the importance of Shaykh Salim as-Sabah's visit to the USSR and said that it is proof of the friendly Soviet policy towards Arab countries based on noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect for sovereignty and independence. The magazine continued: This policy differs in principle from the U.S. policy, which is pro-Israeli in all aspects. It said: Washington provides the Israeli Zionists with weapons and encourages them to commit new aggression against the Arabs. Finally, the Kuwaiti magazine urged the Gulf countries to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. AR-RISALAH said: The USSR is a friend of the Arabs, but no Gulf state, barring Kuwait, has diplomatic relations with it. The Kuwaiti magazine wrote: It has become essential for the other GCC member countries to follow the example of Kuwait.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As any other independent state, it has the sacred right to promote relations with any state in the world, especially when this does not harm the interests of other countries.

Speaking of Washington's fury caused by the Kuwaiti defense minister's visit to the USSR, the editorial writer of the Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR notes that Kuwait's visit to the USSR is entirely justified and indispensable.

There are other reasons for the American Administration's irritation. Washington is accustomed to considering the Gulf region as its own hunting ground and the states in the region as its political reserve. Starting from this hegemonistic notion, Washington is convinced of its right to dictate to all Gulf countries with which it has relations. However, more and more often this U.S. policy does not yield the results expected, which is in fact quite natural.

LEBANON DEMANDS CLOSURE OF ISRAELI LIAISON OFFICE

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut July 19 TASS -- The Lebanese authorities demanded an immediate closure of the Israeli liaison bureau established by the occupation forces at Ad Dubayyah, to the north of Beirut, in 1982. The Lebanese Defence Minister Adil 'Usayran said that his government does not recognize the Israeli mission as a legal one.

BIRRI, LEBANESE AMAL DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW

Received by Voss

PM181105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Official Report": "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 16 July, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received a delegation from the Amal Movement (Lebanon) that is visiting our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. A conversation took place.

Attend Anti-Zionism Meeting

JN181949 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (SANA) -- The Anti-Zionism committee held a private meeting here today under General Dragunskiy, chairman of the committee. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, minister of water resources, electricity, justice, and southern Lebanon affairs and leader of the Amal Movement, who is currently visiting the USSR.

The committee discussed the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon in light of the repeated Israeli aggressions against and violations of human rights in southern Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

Voicing Soviet public opinion, the committee expressed complete solidarity with the struggle of both the Arab people and the Lebanese nationalist forces against the Israeli occupiers and their attempts to threaten Lebanon's security and partition the country.

The committee also expressed its support for the just Arab struggle to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East -- a peace that conforms with the United Nations' and world community's resolutions.

The committee requested that the world community shoulder its responsibility to expel the Zionist invaders from Lebanese territories without preconditions and work to establish just peace in the Middle East.

Birri valued the friendly USSR's role and principled stands that aim at supporting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and establishing a just peace in the Middle East and the world.

Birri Makes Speech

NC190616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Yesterday Minister Nabih Birri was received in Moscow by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and member of the CPSU Central Committee [no name given]. The discussions dealt with the Lebanese situation. Minister Birri concentrated on the question of the south and Israeli practices against its sons. He requested that a special session of the World Parliamentarians Conference be held to discuss this issue.

Minister Birri participated in the meetings of the Soviet Committee for Investigating Israel's Crimes. In a speech, he reviewed the sufferings of the sons of the south under Israeli occupation since 1978. He lauded the Soviet Union's principled stand of safeguarding Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

David Dragunskiy, chairman of the World Committee Against Zionism, made a speech affirming the Soviet Union's support for the Lebanese people's valiant struggle against the Israeli occupiers and against the attempts to partition Lebanon.

A resolution adopted at the meeting says that the entire world community demands an end to the illegal occupation of South Lebanon and that the solution of this problem based on the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions is in keeping with the interests of establishing just and firm peace in the Middle East.

Minister Birri is scheduled to hold a news conference at the Lebanese Embassy in Moscow today to explain the situation in the south, particularly Israel's expulsion of Ulema Muhammad Hasan al-Amin from the south and the danger of this course, which conforms with the attempts to annex that area from the rest of the homeland.

Birri Holds News Conference

NC190953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Amal Movement leadership contacted Moscow a short while ago. It was informed that lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, has been holding a news conference for the last half hour at the Lebanese Embassy in Moscow.

This is a special conference which Minister Birri held immediately after having been informed that Ulema Muhammad Hasan al-Amin had been deported from Sidon. The conference is attended by a large crowd of reporters and foreign news agency correspondents. At the conference, Minister Birri explained the situation in the south, in detail, and the Israeli practices from the start of the Israeli invasion until now. He also explained the deportation of strugglers and clergy men by the occupation forces. He also referred to raids and attacks on villages by these forces and the cutting of trees and groves as an Israeli attempt to strike at the Lebanese economy in the south.

At 1400 Moscow time, 1300 Beirut time, Minister Birri will attend a luncheon with four Soviet ministers, including the ministers of culture and justice. At 1800, Birri will meet with Arab and foreign diplomats at the Lebanese Embassy to explain the situation in the south to them.

Minister Birri met yesterday with the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and discussed the need to strengthen the UNIFIL and increase its effectiveness with him.

SYRIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES

PM180858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Glukhov and TASS correspondent D. Zelenin: "Firm Bonds"]

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul -- A mass meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Syria has been held in the Syrian capital.

The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by fruitful political, economic, and cultural bonds. The all-round assistance given by the USSR is helping to strengthen the country's independence and its economy, and accords with the Syrian people's national interests, I. An-Na'ib, Syrian deputy minister of foreign affairs, declared in his speech at the meeting. The high level of development of relations, he said, has found expression in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria.

The history of Soviet-Syrian relations confirms that the Soviet Union has occupied and continues to occupy the position of a friend vis-a-vis Syria and the other Arab countries; it has supported and continues to support them in their opposition to U.S. and Israeli intrigues and the defense of their national rights. Ahmid Dirgham, deputy chairman of the Society for Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship, said. The friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Syria are of a strategic nature, he emphasized.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS IRAQI NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM181103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Official Report": "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] A public meeting to mark Iraq's national holiday and the opening of the Soviet-Iraqi friendship festival was held in Moscow 16 July. It was noted that the Soviet Union consistently advocates ending the senseless war between Iran and Iraq and political settlement of the conflict.

Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi, Iraqi justice minister and head of a delegation of the League of Iraqi Societies for Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries and of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their assistance in developing Iraq's independent economy. Also present was Sa'd 'Abd al-Hamid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, Sa'd 'Abd al-Hamid al-Faysal held a reception to celebrate the national holiday. It was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

CPSU REPRESENTATIVE DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO VISIT

PM180913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Morocco"]

[Text] I. Ye. Vorozheykin, CPSU representative and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, left for Morocco on 10 July at the invitation of the Socialist Union of People's Forces for that party's fourth congress.

LD181455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 84

It stresses that the revolution that took place under the leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation opened up broad prospects for the Nicaraguan people for true national rebirth along the paths of social justice, democracy and progress.

The telegram notes that in the 5 years that have passed, relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua have been actively developed. They are built on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and friendly cooperation.

For Managua reportage on the visit to Nicaragua by a delegation headed by Temirbek Khudaybergenovich Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to attend the celebration marking the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, including the delegation's arrival in Managua and Koshoyev's remarks to EL NUEVO DIARIO, see the Nicaraguan subsection of the Central America section of the 17 July Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LD181358 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Gorbunov and Oleg Kolesnikov report: The Sandinist National Liberation Front pledges to continue pursuing an independent foreign policy that meets the interests of Nicaragua and its people and actively facilitates stronger world peace, declared Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the ruling junta of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua. He said: "We shall carry on efforts to achieve peace in Central America without forgetting our sovereign right to be a free and independent country in the process."

Daniel Ortega was speaking at an extraordinary session of the Sandinist Assembly, the supreme consultative body of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has nominated him the Front's presidential candidate in the 4 November 1984 general elections. His running mate is Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government, who has been nominated to run for vice-president.

The session unanimously endorsed the list of Front candidates for seats in the National Assembly, the future parliament of Nicaragua. They include participants in the struggle against tyranny, people's government activists, prominent statesmen, and public figures.

Speaking at the session, Daniel Ortega called on all Nicaraguans to participate in the elections and vote for the Sandinist National Liberation Front's candidates. He expressed the conviction that the people will vote for the program of revolutionary change which the Front has purposefully and consistently been carrying out.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front, Daniel Ortega said, is continuing the struggle for Nicaragua's independence that American Marines tried to trample underfoot way back at the beginning of the century. Tempered in the years of underground and insurrectional struggle, it embodies the ideals of national liberation for which 50,000 of the nation's finest sons and daughters have given their lives. "Today we are again being threatened by our main enemy, U.S. imperialism, and the people, closely rallied around their tested spirited vanguard, are again waging a struggle in the name of building a new Nicaragua", Daniel Ortega said.

"We have an important task", Daniel Ortega said, "that of holding general elections, the first truly free and democratic elections in the country's history. Preparing for them, the Sandinist National Liberation Front today puts forward the program for which the Nicaraguans have fought with arms in hand to topple the hated dictatorship and cast off the imperialist yoke. The Front has facilitated the realization of this program during all five years of the revolution, years that have been marked by far-reaching social and economic transformations".

Daniel Ortega read out the Sandinist National Liberation Front's election manifesto which particularly stresses the further strengthening of people's power and the perfecting of the social system of government that has replaced the overthrown dictatorship that ruled through bloody terror and repression. The Front also faces another important task -- that of further bolstering the country's defenses and arming the people to defend the homeland from U.S. aggression, Daniel Ortega stressed.

The Front's election platform also sets out guidelines for consolidating and advancing the economy, improving the people's well-being, and building a society free from exploitation and oppression. It also stresses steadily advancing the agrarian reform and developing public education and health services.

NUNEZ TELLEZ EXPLAINS NICARAGUA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM180848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Nicaragua: Strengthening Democracy" -- First paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and president of the country's State Council, gave an interview to APN special correspondent K. Khachaturov especially for PRAVDA.

Replying to a question about the main revolutionary gains, C. Nunez said:

Since the memorable day, 5 years ago when the Sandinist columns entered Managua, our country's capital, the defense of the revolution has been primarily based on the people's organized participation.

True people's power has been established in Nicaragua, and it has succeeded in implementing profound social transformations and in defending the revolution against aggression by U.S. imperialism.

The campaign to combat illiteracy is an example of the broad masses' participation in building a new life. We have succeeded in reducing illiteracy from 60 to 12 percent. The liquidation of illiteracy is continuing with help from volunteer teachers. The teaching of primary school courses has been organized throughout the country.

In health care, 90,000 volunteers are carrying out preventive medical measures, which have already helped eradicate poliomyelitis, the cause of hundreds of children's deaths each year. People's volunteers are also actively helping to gather the harvest. Crime in the country has fallen 60 percent thanks to law and order implemented by the Committees for the Defense of the Sandinist Revolution.

The broad participation of the people has been most vividly expressed in the armed defense of the revolution. Although Nicaragua does have a regular Sandinist People's Army, up to the beginning of this year, when patriotic military service was instituted, the country's defense against counterrevolutionary onslaughts was basically in the hands of reserve infantry battalions and irregular volunteers -- workers, peasants, students, and technical specialists.

The revolution liberated Nicaragua's people from dictatorship and restored their right to true self-determination and independence; this has found expression in the defense of the motherland, the implementation of a nonaligned foreign policy, and the fact that the people themselves are making decisions affecting their present and future. In our view, this is an enormously important collective gain which guarantees the continuity of revolutionary power.

Imperialist aggression is the main obstacle to our country's socioeconomic development. We are subjected to constant attacks and are surrounded militarily, politically, and economically with the objective of stifling the revolution. In the military sphere, we are forced to repulse constant attacks by mercenary armies financed, trained, and armed by the CIA. This senseless war forces us to divert considerable material resources for the purpose of defending the country. We have been forced to halt numerous projects for the country's development so that we can guarantee the security of the revolution.

All these extraordinary expenditures, to say nothing of the destroyed economic projects, have had a serious effect on the living standards and food supplies of the population.

Inside the country, forces that have traditionally been loyal servants of U.S. imperialism continue to uphold antinational interests. The Catholic Church plays a notable role among them. Some highly placed church representatives have actually become leaders of the internal opposition and mouthpieces of anticommunist propaganda.

Dwelling on the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, C. Nunez said:

Our relations with the Soviet Union are broad, both in the sphere of economic cooperation and in the political and cultural spheres. They are developing based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and friendly cooperation.

From the very beginning of the imperialist aggression and the organized sabotage against our young national economy, the development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has been especially significant.

Cooperation with the USSR plays a major role in implementing social programs planned by the revolution. The main projects include constructing five education centers for training technical cadres in power engineering. Construction of a communications station within the "Intercosmos" system, which will radically change the country's entire communications system, is planned.

During his recent visit to the USSR, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, met with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Both leaders condemned the aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean and spoke out for a just and immediate political settlement of the region's problems.

There is no doubt that the results of the Soviet-Nicaraguan summit meeting will help strengthen the multifaceted cooperation between our countries even further.

NICARAGUAN TU ACTIVISTS COMPLETE TRAINING

PM182004 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 3

[P. Volpyanskiy report: "Training Completed"]

[Text] A final talk took place at the AUCCTU Palace of Labor with a group of Nicaraguan trade union activists invited here by the Soviet trade unions at the completion of their 3-month training and familiarization program. Twenty five chairmen and secretaries of primary trade union organizations from the metallurgical and textile industries, teachers, medical personnel, and workers in other spheres attended lectures at the N.M. Shvernik AUCCTU Higher School of the Trade Union Movement and toured Leningrad, Kiev, Kalinin, Sochi, and several other cities.

Expressing gratitude for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, the Nicaraguan guests noted the effectiveness of the well organized training program and its usefulness to the activists in that country's young trade union movement.

AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin spoke of the joint actions of trade unions from various countries, and emphasized that the struggle for peace and against imperialism and reaction is now at the forefront. Imperialism, headed by the incumbent U.S. Administration, is doing everything possible to impose its diktat on the peoples by armed force, including the most modern weapons. The entire world can see the disgusting policy of armed provocations pursued by the White House in its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Soviet working people and their trade unions resolutely side with the freedom-loving Nicaraguan people.

A.M. Subbotin congratulated the students of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement on the forthcoming 5th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and wished the Nicaraguan trade union activists further success in their just struggle for their country's freedom and independence.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES PLAN, BUDGET

LD181602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] In the USSR Council of Ministers:

A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today at which the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1984 were examined. Reports on these issues were delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman; and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The plan for the first 6 months for the marketing of industrial output has been fulfilled by 102 percent. Industrial production growth, compared to the corresponding period last year, was 4.5 percent, as compared with 3.8 percent called for in the annual plan. Labor productivity in industry rose by 4.2 percent, and 95 percent of the growth in industrial output has been the result of that rise. The output plan of many very important forms of output has been fulfilled. Production of progressive forms of equipment, guaranteeing the automation of production and a rise in the technical level of output, has grown rapidly. Fulfillment of planned tasks has been markedly improved in the ministries conducting an economic experiment.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out intensive work in harvesting and feed procurement. The situation in the stock breeding industry is improving. As compared with the first 6 months of last year, the cattle and pig population has increased by 2 percent. Purchases of cattle and poultry have risen by 7 percent, that of milk by 5 percent, and eggs by 3 percent, which has allowed improvement in the supply of the main products of stock breeding to the country's population.

The plan for cargo turnover has been fulfilled by 100.9 percent by all forms of public transportation, and 133 projects of primary state importance have been commissioned.

The material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people has continued to rise. The average monthly wage of manual and office workers rose by 2.4 percent and the cash earnings of collective farmers increased by 8 percent. According to revenues, the USSR state budget has been fulfilled by 100.2 percent in the first 6 months.

It was noted during the USSR Council of Ministers session that certain ministries and departments of the USSR and councils of ministers of the union republics did not display the required persistence and consistency in overcoming serious shortcomings in the development of individual branches of the national economy. In a number of industries, many enterprises did not fulfill some of their most important planned tasks. There was incomplete fulfillment of the plan to introduce basic funds and production capacities. Individual ministries failed to fulfill their tasks in introducing new machinery. A number of enterprises did not ensure above plan growth in labor productivity and additional reduction of production costs in accordance with pledges adopted by enterprises. The required struggle for economy in the use of material and technical resources, and in particular rolled metal, ferrous metals, fuel and electricity, is not being implemented.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon ministers and heads of USSR departments and councils of ministers of the union republics to carefully analyze the results of fulfillment of the plan in the first 6 months of the year to ensure that the existing shortcomings in the running of the economy are eliminated, and that specific measures are worked out and implemented for the unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of planned tasks and socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1984, with the aim of creating a reliable basis for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR Council of Ministers also examined certain other issues linked with the development of the national economy.

Comrades Aliyev and Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, took part in the session of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session.

Further Report

LD182059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today at which the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1984 were examined. Reports on these issues were delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman; and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

It was noted that as a result of the great organizational work of the party; the selfless labor of the Soviet people; the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee; the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the rates of development of the country's economy rose in the first half of the current year. A further increase in the efficiency of social production as well as in the people's well-being has been achieved. As a result of government allocations, housing with an overall area of more than 28 million square metres has been brought into exploitation in this half year. In addition, many schools, hospitals, polyclinics, establishments for pre-school children and other social and public amenities have been built.

At the session the question of the progress in preparing coarse and succulent feeds was examined, as well as the status of work on gathering in the harvest.

KOMSOMOL SECRETARY CITES KOMSOMOL'S TASKS

ML181040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition pp 2, 3

Article by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee: "To Study Communism in a Leninist Fashion"]

Excerpt] The molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and high political culture in young people, and the familiarization of young men and women with the science of revolutionary action and with the study of topical questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy occupy a special position in the Komsomol's activity. A favorable influence has been exerted on this process by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

At times, however, this work lacks consistency, a well thought-out approach, and profundity, and there are instances of formalism and excessive organization. The center of gravity must be shifted to the sphere of independent, profound, and consistent study of Marxism-Leninism by young people, and fuller use must be made of the rich potential of political literature, television, and radio. Young people's political studies must be more closely linked with vocational studies and must be an organic element in the general system of training and retraining of cadres and, in the long term, must be included within the general system of continuous education.

The truth of our life and the optimism of socialist reality are also brought into the midst of young people by the convincing words of lecturers, agitators, and political information workers. The meetings of party and soviet leaders with young people which have become traditional in many of our country's republics' krays and oblasts are of great political and educational importance. When they receive information, so to speak "at first hand," young people perceive state interests more profoundly and become more fully aware of their responsibility for the success of the common cause.

The molding of the rising generation's world outlook is taking place under conditions of a most acute ideological struggle. Young people are the main target of imperialism's ideological subversion. It carries out its ferocious offensive against teenagers' minds and hearts with the help of the most sophisticated methods and the most up-to-date technological means. The enemy's arsenal includes malicious slander of socialist reality, falsification of history, propaganda of the Western way of life, and preaching of apolitical attitudes, skepticism, unspirituality, and consumerism.

The party demands from the Komsomol dynamic work among young people that is up to present-day standards. Following the bolshevik traditions, our task is not to be afraid of sharp discussions, be they at a Komsomol meeting, a youth political club, a hostel's red corner, or during leisure time. It is bad when these conversations between young people take place in smoking rooms and hallways which are outside the Komsomol's influence and control, or in far from inoffensive associations where the tone is set not by a political fighter from the youth union but by a philistine, a demagogue, or a person who enjoys grumbling or even slandering our reality in an alien voice.

The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" says that under today's conditions, increasing topicality attaches to the historic behest (study communism!) which V.I. Lenin gave to young people in his address to the Third Komsomol Congress.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol Committees have to strive to ensure that each primary organization's life is politically and ideologically full and interesting, that young people constantly and creatively study Marxist-Leninist theory, that the words of the Komsomol propagandist or lecturer are well argued and passionate, and that the businesslike discussion at Komsomol meetings and the apt and timely words on the pages of the Komsomol press, wall newspapers, and "Komsomol Searchlight" [Komsomol monitoring body] "flashes" nurture a profound conviction of the triumph of the idea of social justice and mold collectivist morality.

The preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students are helping to step up work on the international education of young men and women.

In preparation for the 40th anniversary of the great victory, Komsomol committees are intensifying the education of Komsomol members and young people in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people.

Relying on the experience it has accumulated, the Komsomol will continue to persistently inculcate among young people love for our multinational motherland and its armed forces and strive to ensure that the combat ranks are joined by educated and physically strong young people who are politically and morally prepared for military labor.

The Komsomol Central Committee sees it as its task, together with all the interested organizations, to considerably expand the opportunities for young people to engage in military-technical and applied sports. I think that it is legitimate to raise the question of expanding the network of Suvorov and Nakhimov schools and making more sensible use of the educational potential of cadre officers who are transferred to the reserve.

Komsomol committees' work is seriously inadequate in the sphere of leisure, which is at the same time an important bridgehead of the ideological struggle. Our own, Soviet, socialist content is still inadequately injected into new crazes and specific interests of young people, such as fashion and music.

All this obliges the Komsomol to deal much more extensively with moral education and the organization of young people's free time, to establish and make effective use of a base for meaningful leisure and sports, particularly in youth cities, to treat young people's hobbies more considerately, and to react more sharply to those which are not always in offensive.

The comprehensive program for further improving work with children, adolescents, and young people at places of residence, elaborated at the Komsomol Central Committee's initiative, is aimed at the solution of this task. In our view, the intensification of work in this sphere will certainly lead to a reduction in the number of offenses among adolescents and young people. The prevention of offenses and the struggle against them are today an urgent and immediate task of the Komsomol.

The Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol press organs are receiving suggestions from Komsomol activists, teachers, and young people's mentors that there is probably some point to discussing and adopting a law on young people, precisely formulating the responsibility of organizations, institutions, and officials for work with children and teenagers.

The Komsomol's present-day activity encapsulates the experience accumulated by the Komsomol over many decades. At the same time the new tasks that the party is setting demand a new approach toward their solution. The effect of inertia and habit makes itself particularly strongly felt here.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech to the All-Army conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Komsomol organizations quite often attempt to resolve new tasks by using "hackneyed" or stereotyped methods and means. This prevents them from reacting promptly to trends emerging among young people and imparting a proper orientation to these trends.

Following the party's instructions, Komsomol committees are striving to improve organization, order, and discipline within the Komsomol ranks and, at the same time, are helping to develop the initiative and activeness of Komsomol members and overcoming formalism, excessive organization, and ostentation in their activity. It is not the pernicious passion for events calculated to create a superficial impression, but thorough and daily organizational and educational work that offers the reliable way in which each Komsomol cell can and must create a living and creative atmosphere.

The success of Komsomol committee activity at all levels depends to an enormous extent on the specific attention paid to them by party organizations, which, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes, are called upon to display the maximum conviction and comradely attention, to support useful initiatives, and to teach and encourage, in V.I. Lenin's words, "not by preaching but by working." By improving the style of their work, the Komsomol committees will learn even more persistently from the party how to work creatively, effectively, and with maximum effort.

A great role in improving the forms, methods, and style of Komsomol work has to be played by the Komsomol cadres and the millions-strong Komsomol aktiv. To be a Komsomol leader is a responsible party mission. It imposes an obligation to always be in the midst of young people, wherever they work and wherever they relax, to know their feelings well, and to be skilled in shaping the needs and defending the interests of young men and women.

The Komsomol worker or activist is given a great deal, and a great deal is also demanded from him. At the same time, we are well aware that demands cannot only be made on the aktiv. Every Komsomol member must know and feel that the organization will thank him for a well executed mission and take him to task for any passivity or negligence.

To match up to the party's demands means striving to ensure that every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol member have their own specific task, not necessarily a very large-scale one, maybe even a "small one," but a necessary and socially important task.

The Komsomol today is undergoing a Leninist review. It is greeting the jubilee with labor, worker enthusiasm and by paying increased attention to the existing shortcomings and unresolved problems. When they received the most precious of titles, the Komsomol members of the twenties swore to bear it with honor and kept their oath during the harshest of trials. The Komsomol has always been loyal to this oath. The young men and women of the eighties will worthily carry through life the Leninist baton of the generations.

STRICT PARTY COMMITTEE PRINCIPLEDNESS NEEDED

PM181043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee's Principledness"]

[Text] At the beginning of the current 5-year plan disruptions were noted in the development of the economy of Leninskiy Rayon, Osh Oblast. The unfavorable weather -- a late spring and a cool summer, which for a cotton zone are of great significance -- had an effect. But the Leninskiy Kirghiz Communist Party Raykon personnel and First Secretary B. Torogeldiyev did not seek cover under objective reasons. With party principledness they analyzed their blunders in work with cadres and outlined resolute measures to improve the organization of agricultural production. Making bolder use of the rich potential of autonomous financing, people there reinforced leading sectors with enterprising specialists and increased the individual demands made on leading cadres. The positive advances were not long in making themselves felt, and the rayon has again come out in front.

The party committees have to resolve many complex tasks locally, and diverse forms and methods of work are used for this purpose. They all proceed from the common, unshakable foundations originally laid by V.I. Lenin, from time-tested foundations, and principledness in work is paramount among them.

"The party apparatus," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "has an important part to play in the practical application of the party's political line. The communist party-mindedness and principledness of the party apparatus are determined by the extent to which its actions are subordinated to the tasks set by the party and the party organizations."

As we know, work with cadres is a key issue in the CPSU's entire multifaceted activity. Cadres' policy is a powerful lever in the party committees' influence on the course of social development. Displaying principledness in this matter means retreating not one step from Lenin's requirements in selecting and placing leaders. That is, in promoting people we should not rely on someone's narrow subjective opinion, but should study the person comprehensively and carefully consider his professional, political, and moral qualities.

How, for instance is it done in Moscow Oblast? As a rule there is a trained reserve of cadres in every gorkom and raykom there. It is created with consideration given to the opinion of labor collectives and primary party organizations. Those earmarked for promotion undergo a probationary period under the most experienced leaders, as well as learning independently.

Reliance on the moral strength of the collectives and primary party organizations plays a leading part in the leaders' education too. The skillful combination of trust and effective control and verification enhances cadres' responsibility for the sector assigned to them and warns them against conceit and other violations of party norms. The only important thing is that leaders' various reports to working people and communists -- at meetings, rural rallies, plenums, or bureau sessions -- should not be boring or mere formal measures for form's sake. An atmosphere of publicity and exactingness must be created in every collective.

Understandably, the party committee workers are called on to assert principledness, primarily through their personal example: An example of a high degree of organization, inextricable unity of word and deed, and the all-round development of criticism and self-criticism; an example of exactingness, implacability toward departmentalism and local favoritism, and the ability to subordinate the interests of their own region unconditionally to statewide interests; in brief, through everything required of party committees by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of our party's central committee.

However, letters to PRAVDA attest that committees still do not always operate from lofty positions of party principledness. In some places people are promoted to leading posts through the auspices of friends or relations and people compromised by unseemly acts are kept from being made unanswerable. Sometimes a party apparatus worker pays lip service to good order but, in fact, tolerates the squandering of the people's property and suppresses criticism. This practice produces nothing but the reduction of people's civic activeness.

There are also still many instances when party committees, for the sake of giving the impression that all is well, overlook the reporting of exaggerated figures and misrepresentation. For instance, in the second half of last year inspectors in Azerbaijan uncovered distortions of reports at 667 establishments. Yet only 181 people were punished for defrauding the state. This leniency is incompatible with party demands.

Genuine principledness implies an uncompromising struggle by the party committees to assert what is new and progressive.

This struggle is against everything preventing Soviet people from working and living normally -- against extravagance and slavish routine, abuse of power and conceit, bureaucratism, overcautiousness, and other vices. And that does mean a struggle -- an implacable, constant struggle! After all, you only have to treat one shortcoming leniently for your proprietorial sense, your sense of fairness to be gradually blunted so that even universal coverups do not seem great evils.

That, in particular, is what happened with A. Boroznaya, first secretary of the Bobruysk party gorkom, and several other people working for that committee. Disregarding one alarm signal after another from the Bobruyskshina association, in time they were closing their eyes to major crimes at the enterprise. Yet embezzlement and abuse of official position were flourishing there. The central control organs investigated the situation and strictly punished the culprits. It served them right, as they say. Such instances must not go unheeded.

True party principledness, of course, has nothing in common with mistrusting people as, for example, when economic leaders are supplanted or watched over in trifling matters. But it is also inconceivable without strict answerability. Increasing exactingness toward cadres, as party decisions direct us to do, also presupposes constantly increasing responsibility for party apparatus workers with respect to their position and the standard of organizational and ideological education work.

MARSHAL USTINOV IN ARKHANGELSK FOR CELEBRATION

LD191315 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, has arrived in Arkhangelsk today. Marshal Ustinov will attend celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the town of Severodvinsk.

REPORT ON VOROTNIKOV TOUR OF IVANOVO AREA

PM181155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Efficiency and Organization"]

[Text] Ivanovo, 17 Jul -- V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Ivanovo Oblast on 16 and 17 July. He visited farms in Ivanovskiy, Privolzhskiy, Shuyskiy, and Yuryevskiy rayons, where he enquired about the development of arable farming and stockraising and the implementation of the Food Program. Particular attention was paid to the quality of land reclamation construction, increasing the yield from reclaimed land, and the state of feed procurement and preparations for the harvesting of grain, vegetable, and industrial crops. V.I. Vorotnikov visited a number of machine-building, textile, and agricultural enterprises, viewed population centers affected by the natural disaster [recent flooding], and acquainted himself with the progress of work to restore damaged apartment blocks, production installations, and cultural and consumer facilities and erect new ones.

During a conversation with members of the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom held at the obkom, V.I. Vorotnikov dwelt on questions of further increasing industrial and agricultural production, seeking out reserves to raise the economy's efficiency, enhancing discipline and organization at every work place, expanding output and improving the quality of consumer goods, and more fully satisfying the population's requirements.

Speaking about the tasks stemming from the documents of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.I. Vorotnikov particularly stressed the local soviets' role in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the oblast and in mobilizing working people to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied during his tour of the oblast by V.G. Kluyev, first secretary of Ivanovo Obkom, and A.V. Mokryakov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM

PM180917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 14 Jul -- Move resolutely on to the path of production intensification and ensure the steadfast increasing of working people's prosperity by making the maximum use of the advantages of the socialist system of economic management -- that is the task posed by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held in Tbilisi today. While discussing the results of work in the first half of the year and measures to ensure the successful completion of 1984, the plenum participants determined the paths for formulating the basic guidelines for the republic's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 according to Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions.

The plenum was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES TBILISI THEATER GROUP

PM180927 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jul 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Theater's Honored Mission"]

[Text] The Mardzhanishvili Tbilisi state academy theater has made a very successful guest appearance in Moscow. In the unanimous opinion of the press, experts, and audiences, the performances by the Mardzhanishvili theater demonstrated once again Georgian theater's high reputation, loyalty to illustrious traditions, desire to seek out the new, and ability to pose difficult problems, and the collective's great potential.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met the Mardzhanishvili theater collective on 4 July. There was a keen discussion about the theater's work, its prospects, and the lofty mission of art.

T.G. Badurashvili, Georgian SSR minister of culture, T.N. Chkheidze, the theater's director and artistic leader and a people's artist of the republic, and representatives of the creative collective gave detailed reports on how the tour went and on what problems faced the theater.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze congratulated the collective on their successful performances and wished them new creative triumphs to the glory of Georgian and all Soviet theater.

During the conversation emphasis was laid on the role of the theater, and of art in general, in the moral improvement of society and the need to make the theater a school for raising the new man and molding his principles and world outlook.

It is no longer sufficient just to stage good shows, it was noted in the conversation: audiences must be entertained and educated and the limits of the theater expanded, making maximum use of the beautiful buildings of culture complexes and centers in adjoining regions and turning them into specialized subsidiary theaters. The search for new themes and decisions must be stepped up, not sidestepping life's thorny problems, and bold experiments must be set in motion.

Taking part in the conversation were G.N. Ehlukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and N.S. Dzhamburidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

WA190900 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 24 June carries on page 1 a 500-word report on the meeting of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Council for Assistance to Scientific-Technical Progress held 22 June and chaired by Ukrainian CP First Secretary V.V. Shcherbitskiy. Reports were delivered by various Ukrainian food industry and Academy of Sciences officials on the status of the efforts to develop and introduce low-waste technology into production in the food industry. The Council recommended that the UKSSR Gosplan take additional measures to more effectively use industrial waste and byproducts and that further research be done to develop new low-waste and wasteless technologies. The report concludes by noting that Shcherbitskiy delivered a speech at the meeting.

PROMOTION IN UZBEKISTAN'S SYRDARINSKAYA OBLAST

WA170900 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 June carries on page 1 a 100-word UZTAG announcement of the election of V.A. Antonov to the post of First Secretary of the Syrdarinskaya Oblast party committee. Antonov had previously occupied the post of second secretary of the Tashkent Obkom. His promotion to the new position was the result of the promotion of V.A. Khaydurov, the previous Syrdarinskiy Obkom first secretary, to the new post of chairman of the Uzbek People's Control Committee as replacement for the retired Nasyr M. Makhmudov. The plenum of the Syrdarinskiy Obkom at which these changes took place was held in Gulistan on 18 June. Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Usmanhodzhayev gave a speech.

NEW CHIEF OF TAJIK STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION

WA181030 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 29 June on page 1 carries a decree from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR announcing the appointment of I. Kh. Karimov as chief of the Central Statistical Administration of the Tajik SSR.

SENIOR OPTICS SCIENTIST V.P. LINNIK DIES

PM181030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 6

[Obituary of "Vladimir Pavlovich Linnik"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a great loss. Academician Vladimir Pavlovich Linnik, the senior Soviet scientist in the sphere of optics, Hero of Socialist Labor, holder of USSR State prizes, and chief of a scientific section of the S.I. Vavilov State Optical Institute, died on 9 July at the age of 95.

G.V. Romanov, D.F. Ustinov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, P.V. Finogenov, L.N. Zaykov, A.P. Aleksandrov, L.A. Voronin, A.P. Dumachev, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Kotelnikov, I.A. Glebov, V.I. Kurushin, I.P. Kornitskiy, N.G. Basov, A.M. Prokhorov, M.M. Miroshnikov, M.P. Panfilov, V.N. Sintsov.

DAGESTAN EMBEZZLERS SENT TO LABOR CAMPS

PM181912 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR MVD"]

[Text] In the Dagestan Union of Consumer Societies a group of embezzlers has been uncovered comprising S.M. Aliyev and V.M. Lakshin, former deputy chairmen of the Dagestan Union of Consumer Societies, and A. Shakhmalova, department chief at the Antika store in Kayakentskiy Rayon.

The criminal case against the embezzlers was examined by a court. Those guilty of embezzling money and articles of jewelry in particularly large quantities were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in corrective labor institutions.

BARABINSK PROSECUTOR FIRED FOLLOWING EXPOSURE

PM181256 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "'Plenty for the Prosecutor'"]

[Text] The satirical article "Plenty for the Prosecutor" was published on 16 March 1984. The editorial office has received a number of replies from institutes and departments. As A.P. Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Obkom, reported, the questions raised in the satirical article "Plenty for the Prosecutor" were known to the obkom from working people's letters and were checked by a obkom party commission. On 13 March 1984 the Barabinsk Gorkom examined an obkom inquiry "On the Results of Checks on Statements by Comrades G.S. Volozhanin, F.S. Ivanyushkin, and D.K. Vernigor About Violations of Party and State Discipline by the Leaders of Barabinsk City and the Unhealthy Atmosphere Prevailing in the Gorispolkom Collective."

The adopted resolution notes that the allotting of land for the construction of garages involved blatant violations of the law and the general urban development plan. Certain leaders permitted violations of financial discipline and abuses of their position.

Gorispolkom Chairman L.I. Yakunin was reprimanded and had an entry made on his record card for blatant dereliction of his duties.

City Prosecutor V.I. Koltyugin was severely reprimanded and had an entry made on his record card for relaxing the prosecutor's office's supervision of the observance of socialist legality and for abusing his position in buying and installing a personal garage. The gorkom considered it impossible to further employ him as city prosecutor. And the collegium of the oblast prosecutor's office decided to relieve him of the post of prosecutor.

Gorispolkom Secretary A.A. Aprosichev was reprimanded and had an entry made on his record card for illegally obtaining a plot for a personal garage. B.A. Suslov, chief of the city militia department, was also reprimanded. He was instructed to eradicate the shortcomings noted in his services within a month.

After the newspaper feature, former Barabinsk City Prosecutor G.G. Boltukhin was severely reprimanded and had an entry made on his record card for using his position in building and selling a garage.

At the same time the editorial office has been forced to note that the state of affairs in Barabinsk City and its gorispolkom is still far from perfect. This is attested to by new complaints to the editorial office. This is evidently the result of the satirical article being treated calmly, as if it were just a footnote to a raykom bureau resolution.

III. 19 Jul 84

R 11

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP: CLERK SENTENCED FOR ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

NC181926 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 18 (AFP) -- Soviet clerk Aleksandr Bogoslovskiy was sentenced today to the maximum penalty of three years in a labour camp for "anti-Soviet propaganda", a dissident source said here.

A number of documents considered anti-Soviet were found at the home of Mr Bogoslovskiy, aged 47, including a school exercise book containing handwritten notes and "Russia in 1839", an account of a journey by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Custine.

Mr Bogoslovskiy's uncle, former Interior Ministry official Paul Boboslovskiy, gave evidence that his nephew had passed to a number of people texts judged by the court to be subversive.

Paul Bogoslovskiy had been forced to give evidence on threat of imprisonment, the dissident source said.

Meanwhile, the trial of historian and theology expert Sergey Markus, 28, on charges of organising clandestine philosophy seminars, opened here today, dissident sources said.

Mr Markus was working at the Kolomenskoe history museum in Moscow at the time of his arrest in January.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 10

PM181033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The 10th issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It includes the following articles: "The Basis for Strengthening the Collaboration of the CEMA Countries" by N. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; "Topical Problems of International Cultural Exchanges at the Present Stage" by P. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and "Certain Questions of the Enhancement of the People's Material Well-Being" by I. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The section "Father of Scientific Communism" contains M. Mchedlov's article "Marx Year and the Ideological Struggle."

Under the rubric "On the Front Line of the 11th 5-Year Plan," the following articles are carried: "Saving the Instruments of Labor" by D. Palterovich, and "The Labor Collective and the Trade Unions" by V. Prokhorov, AUCCTU deputy chairman.

The journal prints an article by T. Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, entitled "40 Years of the Socialist Path for Poland," as well as other materials.

BRIEFS

DOCUMENTS ON WWII CONFERENCE -- Moscow June 27 TASS -- The third volume in the series "The Soviet Union at International Conferences of the Period of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45" has been brought out by Political Literature Publishers. It is entitled "Dumbarton Oaks Conference of the Representatives of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain (August 21 - September 28, 1944)."

The book includes Soviet archive documents and materials related to the preparation for the conference; telegraph reports by the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Gromyko, about the talks in Dumbarton Oaks; memorandums; communiques; excerpts from the final report by the Soviet delegation; and the proposals for the establishment of a universal international security organisation, worked at the conference. The book also contains the messages exchanged by Josef Stalin and Franklin Delano Roosevelt in connection with Dumbarton Oaks conference, and their statements on the results of its work. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]

MINISTER AWARDED -- A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree issued today awards Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, the Order of the October Revolution, celebrating his great services to the Soviet state and his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 84 LD]

LITHUANIAN SECRETARY DECORATED -- We received the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which says that for merits in services on behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday, Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, was awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jul 84 LD]

TURKMEN TV STATION COMMISSIONED -- The inhabitants of Nichka, a settlement of operational workers on the Karakum Canal in the south-east of Turkmenistan, have begun watching Central Television broadcasts. A ground station for space communications of the Moskva system was commissioned here today. This is the tenth relay station to be built since the beginning of the year in the republic's remote areas. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Jul 84 LD]

FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS FURTHER ASSESSED

PM181332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Ye. Yevgenyev "Agricultural Review": "The Summer Is Pressing"]

[Text] The summer is at its height in the seas of grass, the gold of the grain fields, and the vivid greenery of beet and corn plantations. The farmers have a broad range of concerns at this time. The crop is taking shape and must be protected against weeds, diseases, and pests. Fallow fields and second crops need attention. The scale of the wheat harvest is becoming increasingly broad.

Grain crops are being harvested in the Central Asian and Transcaucasus Republics, Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the RSFSR. The ears have been cut on the first 9 million hectares. Very soon the tight schedule of grain harvesting will be upon other regions. This means that there are fewer opportunities left to complete another very important agricultural campaign -- haymaking. This is why the farmers are concentrating their efforts on making July a month of shock work in the meadows.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 9 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses had cut natural and sown grasses on 40.1 million hectares. Procurements amount to 23 million metric tons of hay, 35 million metric tons of haylage, and 2.4 million metric tons of grass meal. This is less than at the same time last year. It is true that the gap is being gradually closed, but it is still large. All agro-industrial complex workers will have to participate actively in order to meet the projected volumes of feed procurement.

Haymaking is well organized on Lithuanian farms, which have completed the first cut of grass from the planned areas. This work is progressing fast in Krasnodar Kray and in Moscow, Rostov, and many other oblasts.

Nevertheless, the opportunities for creating a sound feed base are far from being fully utilized everywhere. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have fallen behind considerably. PRAVDA has already noted that the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and party and economic organizations in many of Turkmenistan's rayons have slackened their attention on feed procurements and have let matters take their own course. The proper conclusions from this criticism have not yet been drawn. Haymaking has been in progress in the republic for more than 2 months now, but the hay that has been made amounts to only slightly more than one-third of the planned figure. It is obvious that party and soviet organs and agro-industrial associations have slackened their exactingness toward specialists and their monitoring of haymaking operations and the provision of feed to stock units.

Many farms are slow to gather grasses and are waiting for the grass to reach maximum height. Meanwhile, time is passing and the plants are losing their nutritional value. In Yaroslavl Oblast this year the meadows were ready by mid-June, but most kolkhozes and sovkhoses started haymaking only in July, and even when it started, this work progressed slowly. For various reasons a large number of harvesting machines are not participating in the work. The result is unsatisfactory: To date people there have cut less than one-half of sown and natural fields, while procurement plans have been fulfilled 23 percent for hay and 34 percent for haylage.

Feed stockpiling is progressing slowly in the Chuvash ASSR and in Penza, Tomsk, Smolensk, Kalinin, Tambov, and several other RSFSR oblasts. The rate of grass harvesting here is slower than last year's, although the feed producing teams and links are better supplied with technical equipment.

If feed procurement were to continue at this rate, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes would be dragging out the hay cutting until late fall. The situation is obviously abnormal. It requires active intervention by party and soviet organizations and the implementation of immediate measures by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs.

It is not everywhere that the first grass cut has fully met the stock units' requirements for coarse and succulent feeds. It is therefore, especially important to proceed with the second cut, but this is being impeded by late harvesting in the meadows. Maximum effort is needed to complete the hay cutting. A great role here must be played by rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations. So far, however, their councils have not been holding all farms strictly enough to task for the delays.

Many kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders explain the slow rates of feed procurement by adverse weather conditions. It is true that frequent rainfall complicates grass harvesting, but even under these conditions the frontranking farms are finding a way out of the situation. Gomel Oblast farmers, for example, stock up with high quality hay under any weather conditions. They store the dry-cured grass in large latticed containers, through which hot and cold air are blown alternately. The hay prepared in this fashion is then pressed.

In adverse weather conditions special significance is attached to the struggle for high quality feeds and maximum preservation of their nutritional qualities. Farms are suffering considerable losses due to the fact that they allow large time gaps between cutting, drying, and stacking or pressing the hay. Ryazan Oblast has cut two-thirds of the grasses, but only 16 percent of hay and 20 percent of haylage have been stored. The situation is similar on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kemerovo, Ivanovo, and several other oblasts. What is needed there is strict monitoring by specialists to ensure adherence to feed procurement technologies.

The time for mass laying of silage is drawing near. Harvesting combines on farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, North Caucasus, and other regions will come out into the corn fields in August. And how prepared are the machine operators for the procurement of succulent feeds? So far 82 percent of silage harvesting combines in the country have been serviced. Farms in Kazakhstan and in Orel and Kurgan Oblasts have especially large quantities of faulty equipment. Also, a large proportion of the capacities for storing bulk silage is not yet in order. The appropriate services must rectify the situation quickly.

Farmers expect much help from their agro-industrial complex partners in feed procurement work, but construction workers are not coping with their obligations. The 6-month plan for commissioning haylage and silage capacities financed by state capital investments has been fulfilled only 34 percent. A number of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, for example, the "Gomselmash" and Leningrad's "Kompleks" production associations, have not fulfilled their plans for deliveries of spare parts for feed harvesting equipment.

According to the Russian proverb, the year does not have two summers. This means that good weather must be exploited to the fullest, work in fields and meadows must be carried out effectively, and a feed reserve must be procured for every stock unit.

DEVELOPING RURAL FINANCIAL AUTONOMY EXTOLLED

PM181341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reserves in the Rural Economy"]

[Text] There is much work in the countryside today. The harvest is gathering momentum, haymaking is in full swing, and preparations are under way for fall sowing. Field and livestock workers are seeking to gather the harvest in time and without loss, and to reduce expenditures on the production of grain, milk, and meat. They are being helped in this by the policy of thrift and financial autonomy -- which makes it possible to work assiduously and with high returns and to expand resources carefully.

Tremendous economic potential has been accumulated on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to scale greater heights in the production of grain and industrial crops and in providing the population with foodstuffs, the transfer of the agrarian sector to an intensive path of development must be accelerated. And this, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, requires new approaches, the resolute improvement of the activity of agro-industrial associations, a higher standard in all economic work, and the widespread introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract.

The implementation of the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the subsequent party and government decisions is helping to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By making skillful use of their reserves and of state assistance, many collectives are increasing production. On the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Brest Oblast's Drogichinskiy Rayon, for example, almost 20 percent more has been produced this year than during the first 6 months of last year. Milk and meat have become appreciably cheaper there, while the net income has doubled. Economy and thrift have become the concern of every working person there. Possibilities are being created everywhere for carrying out production on a self-financing basis. This is what progressive farms are doing in the Baltic republics, the Ukraine, Chuvashia, and Leningrad, Belgorod, and other oblasts. Financial autonomy prompts creativity there and makes people seek new methods, improve product quality, and count every ruble.

In some places, however, people prefer the easier way, seeking to cover expenditure at the state's expense and with bank credits, and so they do not bother to introduce financial autonomy. It has not found application on almost one-third of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- which include many loss-makers -- for example, in Kazakhstan and Novgorod Oblast. More efficient use must be made of new prices and markups, and order and discipline strengthened in all components. In some places, despite substantial financial assistance from the state, prime production costs are continuing to grow. The correct distribution of incomes also requires the concern and attention of specialists. Sometimes they are channeled chiefly into consumption, and only an insignificant proportion goes into the accumulation fund.

True, financial autonomy is inconceivable without well organized accounting and monitoring, but in some places these have been assimilated only on paper. Certain kolkhoz and sovkhoz economists belatedly issue targets to workers in subdivisions and forget to sum up what has been done. They set ceilings by rule of thumb and relax monitoring of resource expenditures. In the opinion of practical experts, the check [chekovyy] system has proved itself, but it is not being used widely enough.

Correct action is being taken by rural leaders and specialists and rayon agro-industrial association councils that consistently strengthen confidence in financial autonomy and improve moral and material incentives. Thrift, zeal, and enterprise are unfailingly encouraged, while mismanagement and negligence are punished by fines.

The collective contract plays a great role in fostering rural workers' modern economic thinking and in developing financial autonomy. Machine operators become true masters of the land when they have equipment and other resources at their disposal. They see the final goal more clearly, strive after it, and sense the direct dependence between their work attitude and pay. The contract is now used on approximately one-third of arable land, and it is necessary to more actively improve this form of labor organization and its financially autonomous principles and to create conditions for every collective so that people's creative potential is revealed to its greatest effect.

Concern for increasing the return on resources and improving the economy is not just a matter for economists. However, certain leaders and specialists underrate financial autonomy and shirk the trouble of introducing it. Some of them still have a poor grasp of concepts such as price, profit, and profitability. Questions of the correlation between labor productivity growth and earnings, and of the utilization of funds and their recovery fall outside their field of vision.

Economic management methods are the basis of the activity of the new management organs in the countryside. They have great rights, particularly in the disposal of capital investments and material resources. The agro-industrial associations are becoming active champions of financial autonomy, seeking to suppress narrow departmentalism and ensuring monitoring of partners' work. The ministries and departments involved in the agro-industrial complex must also tackle this more persistently. A high end result in the field and in livestock sections is the criterion for assessing the efforts of organizations which serve the countryside. This is why it is so important to link their workers' earnings more closely to their actual contribution to the production of grain, meat, or milk. Practical experts are waiting for scientists to pay more attention to financial autonomy.

Much has to be done to improve the standard of rural economic party leadership. Committees and bureaus primarily tackle the selection and training of cadres, enhance their responsibility for the use of the existing potential, and call them more strictly to account for formalism in organizing work. However, rural raykoms frequently take the place of economic organs and try to resolve current tasks for them. The economic training of cadres needs improving. Communists must by their personal example provide models for a solicitous, careful attitude to public wealth.

To give the motherland more produce with less expenditure -- this is the goal that rural workers have set for themselves. This task is not beyond those who are on friendly terms with financial autonomy, prevent losses today in the field and in the livestock section, expend fuel, fertilizers, and feed economically, and take care of machinery. All this contributes to the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the Food Program.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HAILS GOOD HARVEST RESULTS

LD182152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] In a talk with our correspondent, Aleksey Timofeyevich Gulenko, the USSR deputy minister of agriculture, commented on the progress of the harvest: During the past week 6.5 million hectares of grain have been harvested, so as we can see, the pace of the harvest is quite fast. It had been somewhat slower in the last couple of years, in 1981 and 1982, than this year, but by applying advanced methods of work organization and payment, many farms have achieved very high results and have virtually completed the harvest of early cereals.

Many farms in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Zaporozhye, Kherson, and many other oblasts are gathering the harvest in an organized manner and at a good rate. As the harvest is brought in, treatment and, where necessary, drying and cleansing of the grain, and, unquestionably, its handover to state stocks are being organized. Agricultural workers are focusing their attention on questions connected with increasing stocks of wheat.

The measures which the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses carried out on winter grain crops last autumn and this spring have yielded positive results. I have in mind the protection of crops from pests, disease, and weeds. Latest figures show that to date the quality of the grain is good, thanks to the high effectiveness of this work. This is confirmed by grain procurements, by procurements of strong and valuable wheat, too. The proportion of such high-quality grain in overall procurements amounts to over 70 percent compared with 27 percent last year. This is a high figure, a good figure.

In many rayons, oblasts, and, generally speaking, the krays this figure is even higher. In Stavropol Kray, for example, the proportion of strong and valuable varieties of wheat amounted to 94 percent of procurements, in Krasnodar Kray 88 percent, in Rostov Oblast 66 percent, and in the Ukrainian SSR 60 percent.

[Unidentified correspondent] They have set about this work seriously and the results are plain to see.

[Gulenko] Yes. The results are plain to see. The results are good. This is the first time that such results have been achieved in recent years.

While gathering the harvest in an organized manner, farmers are now looking ahead to next year's harvest. First and foremost, they are preparing the soil for sowing winter grain. The necessary fertilizer is being applied to these fields. Stockpiling, cleansing, and preparation of seeds for next year's harvest are in progress. In other words, farmers currently have a great deal of work, all of which is very important. None of it can be deferred. Everything has to be done properly and punctually.

HARVESTING CONTINUES DESPITE BAD WEATHER

PM181059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "In Field and Meadow"]

[Text] The mass cutting of grain crops is taking place in the country's fields. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 9 July grain and pulse crops had been cut on 8.9 million hectares and threshed on 5.8 million hectares. Meadow and sown grasses had been sown on 40.1 million hectares. Some 23.3 million metric tons of hay, 35.0 million metric tons of cured hay, 4.6 million metric tons of silage, 2.7 million metric tons of grass meal, and approximately 1 million metric tons of straw had been procured.

The grain harvest is rapidly extending its borders. Last week alone, following farmers in the south of the country, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Orel, Lipetsk, Tambov, Vinnitsa, Kiev, Transcarpathian, Cherkassy, Uralsk, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts began harvesting grain crops.

Usually the majority of farms complete the "green harvest" before beginning the mass harvesting of grain crops, or at any rate its pace diminishes. But in recent years a different trend has been apparent: the two harvests -- in the grainfield and the feed field -- are conducted simultaneously. Weather conditions are by no means the reason for this. The attitude on feed procurement has changed: feed production has now been transformed from a sideline and even perhaps a secondary matter into an independent sector. Even on a purely organizational plane the work of feed procurers now resembles the work of grain growers in many respects. Both make extensive use of the collective contract, the concentration of equipment in large complexes, and work flow techniques.

Saratov Oblast farmers have driven more than 20,000 grain combines into the fields. They are to gather in the harvest from almost 4 million hectares. The grain crops have turned out stunted and sparse over large areas there, so great skill and organization are needed not to lose a single ear and to remove the grain, the straw, and the chaff from the fields. The machine operators have adjusted their reaping machines to cut low and sealed the combines' bins, while truck drivers have sealed the truck bodies.

Don machine operators have cut and threshed grain crops on almost 670,000 hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Kherson, Zaporozhye, and Dzhambul Oblasts are harvesting, laying seed in storage, and selling grain to the state at top speed. The skillful organization of harvesting helps to maintain its high pace: large-group utilization of equipment in harvest and transportation complexes and detachments; the combination of direct combine harvesting with two-stage harvesting; and cooperation and competition among grain growers, truck drivers, and threshing floor and elevator workers.

However, there is never a harvesttime when the weather does not introduce complications. And this year, too, the rain which has fallen over the greater part of the country's European territory -- in places very heavy rain (in Moldavia and the northwest Ukraine, for example, up to 45 mm and even 100 mm of precipitation fell) -- has complicated the procurement of feed and, in particular, hay. Bad weather will not catch a good manager unawares.

...Whenever there is a fine "window," the machine operators of V. Bukhtilov's comprehensive detachment on the Belorussian "24th Party Congress" Kolkhoz are out mowing: turning windrows, baling, and putting bales under cover. And the covered area there is equipped with powerful ventilators which drive out excess moisture. In bad weather cured hay and silage are laid down. The detachment works to a contract, and so everyone is interested in procuring more feed of the best possible quality.

It is such feed-harvesting detachments -- well equipped and oriented toward the end result -- that must determine the "weather" today in feed procurement. Things go well wherever they exist. In the Lithuanian SSR's Pasvalskiy Rayon, for example, having completed the first mowing, they have fulfilled their pledges for hay procurement by 74 percent and for cured hay procurement by 112 percent, whereas in Radvilishkskiy Rayon these indicators stand at 15 and 106 percent respectively. The situation must be urgently rectified wherever laggardness over feed procurement is apparent.

DUTIES, PROGRESS OF CROP HARVESTERS REVIEWED

PM181944 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Emulate the Harvest Leaders!"]

[Excerpts] Each day the harvest area is broadening. Grain is already being gathered in the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the Ukraine's steppe oblasts, and Moldavia. The farmers and all agro-industrial complex workers are striving to gather the harvest within the optimum deadlines and without loss to give the country more grain and other produce and make a worthy contribution to the Food Program's implementation.

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 9 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 8.9 million hectares. Threshing had been completed on 5.8 million hectares. This is somewhat less than at the start of the first 10-day period of July last year, but more than in many other preceding years. Last week the threshed area reached about 4 million hectares.

The main thing now, at the height of the harvest, is to ensure the highly productive utilization of all material and technical potential in the countryside and achieve the highest possible return from harvesting and grain transportation work.

During the harvest it is the duty of party committees, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes to recognize the experience of harvesting leaders and innovates, bring it to the knowledge of all machine operators, actively introduce it in practice, and thus ensure the general success of rayons, oblasts, krais, and republics. It is impossible to tolerate the fact that some farms allow combine harvesters to lie idle due to technical faults, delays in shipping out the grain, or other reasons. It is of primary importance to create all the conditions necessary for highly productive labor by combine harvester operators, drivers, and threshing floor and elevator workers. First and foremost, all harvesting machinery must be made ready and involved in work, and progressive operating techniques must be applied.

In this connection one cannot fail to mention the progress of preparation for the busy harvesting period in Altay, where a good crop is ripening. All combine harvesters on Zavyalovskiy, Vegoryevskiy, Zonalnyy, Krutikhinskiy, Pavlovskiy, and Tretyakovskiy Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhozes are ready for harvesting, and yet the situation with respect to the servicing of reaping machines in the kray is alarming. At the beginning of July 9,275 of them, or 39 percent of the total, were faulty. Every second reaping machine in Yeltsovskiy, Kamenskiy, and Troitskiy Rayons is not ready, although the winter rye is already ripening and the wheat is forming ears. Yet this year's harvest shows that wherever reaping machines have been understimulated, the time taken to cut the crops is extended and losses occur. To prevent this happening in the Altay, the Kray Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must take immediate steps to make all harvesting machines operational.

One of this year's crucial tasks is to considerably increase the output and improve the quality of wheat. Much work in this direction is now being done on many Kuban and Stavropol Kray farms. Other places must predesignate areas capable of producing strong and valuable grain, carry out the necessary preparatory work on them, gather the wheat within the optimal deadlines, process it at the threshing floors, and transport it without delay to the elevators.

It is important for farm leaders and specialists and procurement officials to institute the strictest possible monitoring of the preparation of strong and hard wheat grain shipments and prevent this grain from being mixed with other types of contaminated [obezlichka] at all stages of its transportation and utilization.

While proceeding with the harvest kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and other republics are called upon to carry out wheat procurement at the same time. The newly harvested grain is already arriving at the elevators and reception centers, but its flow into the state granaries is being held up in many places by vehicle shortages. Trucks have not yet arrived for grain transportation from all cities, settlements, or rayon centers, and time waits for no man.

All summer field work must be carried out on an integrated basis. Tending of arable crops is still continuing, and preparations for winter crop sowing and feed procurement are in progress. The flow of produce from gardens and market gardens is building up. Some 2.3 million metric tons of vegetables have been sold to the state. Early potatoes, fruit, and vegetables are being delivered to the all-union fund. The procurement plan for high grade tea leaves has been more than 50 percent fulfilled.

GRAIN HARVEST IN KRASNODAR KRAY ANALYZED

PM181355 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Special Correspondents N. Osychkin, Yu. Semenenko report: "Grain From the Kuban"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodar Kray -- Grain growers in the Kuban are now facing a crucial test. They have worked intensively for a whole year to produce a good crop, and now it can be said that this work has yielded abundant fruit. Machine operators have been threshing 40 quintals of barley per hectare and almost 35 quintals of wheat per hectare, and yet until very recently the state of the crop was causing concern on account of the vagaries of the weather.

The greatest gain was achieved by those people who carried out the presowing work cycle meticulously, sowed winter crops at the right time with a work quality that was excellent, gave the plants two or three feeds at the most critical times, diligently and promptly implemented agricultural methods to eliminate weeds, pests, and disease, and boldly chose to expand the areas of the new "tsyklon" and "novator" strains of winter barley, the new "obriy," "olimpiya," "partizanka" strains of winter wheat, and others. Ust-Labinskiy, Timashevskiy, Korenovskiy, Dinskiy, Shovgenovskiy, and other rayons are achieving 50 or more quintals of grain per hectare because of this -- and over large areas, not just on individual fields. All the links in the kray's agro-industrial complex are now aiming to harvest a full crop.

This is not easily done. In a number of places the grain has been flattened and weeds have grown. Specialists have also observed the following features: in some places the wheat is progressing unevenly, the stems contain a lot of moisture, and the grain is already ripe. These difficulties have not caught the Kuban's farmers unawares, however. To ensure the right choice of tactical methods, agronomists and engineers are relying broadly on scientific advice, advanced experience, the information provided by the meteorological service created on every farm, which has assumed the task of determining grain moisture and quality, and even on space technology.

"One month before the harvest," A.N. Shcherbakov, chairman of the Timashevskiy Rayispolkom, told us, "experts of the Krasnodar regional "agroresursy" center of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture filmed the wheats at the rayon agro-industrial association council's request and supplied us with a color video recording. It provided an exceptionally well-defined and complete picture of the condition of the grain. We were able to see things not normally visible by the traditional visual method of observation. After all, you cannot cover on foot every last square meter of all the fields where the ripening grain is! The sharp-sighted optical instruments located areas of flattened and weed-infested crops, noted the density and degree of ripening of cereals, and registered the appearance of pests in some areas.

This recording was shown to leaders and experts on all farms, as well as the ordinary workers on many kolkhozes in the region. As a result, measures were promptly taken to protect crops, and work plans regarding the timing and methods of harvesting each field and the procedures for carrying out subsequent agricultural methods were clarified.

The harvest in the Kuban is at its height. Some 1,215 harvest and transportation complexes and detachments are working in cornfields covering 1,813,000 hectares. The rural workers' shock vigil is also being pursued by people in the cities. Their efforts are subordinated to a single goal -- to harvest the whole crop and give the country 4,315,000 metric tons of high-quality grain. At the moment 1,182,000 hectares of cereals and pulse crops have been harvested and 670,000 hectares have been threshed. The harvesting output recently reached 100,000 hectares a day.

The rhythm of the arable production process could be more regular but for the obstacles. Some places which have agrochemical laboratories rely more on a visual assessment of grain ripeness and tolerate slow preparations for work. The "Chernomorskiy" Sovkhoz in Goryachiy Klyuch is particularly guilty of this. When we visited the farm we did not see a single combine harvester in the fields. What was the reason for this? We found the sovkhoz's main agronomist, I.G. Stroy, in his office. Sitting in the cool room, he calmly explained: "We finished harvesting the barley and peas yesterday. Now we are having a short break."

Nevertheless, laboratory figures show that wheat moisture in many fields has fallen below 30 percent -- the very time to cut the crop in windrows, especially since these figures were obtained in the hot weather and grain loses 3.5 percent of its moisture in the day.

In a number of areas not all the harvesting machines have yet joined in the harvest. In Kanevskiy Rayon we heard justified complaints about the acute shortage of trucks. The shortfall is about 400. Technical serving has not been organized everywhere as it should. Introduction of work payment for combine harvester operators and drivers on the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes according to the single job schedule is proceeding at only a modest pace. The Kuban has had unsettled weather in recent days. This makes it of paramount importance to effectively use every minute of good weather.

SOYUZ T-12 DOCKS WITH SALYUT 7-SOYUZ T-11

LD182342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received a report from TASS: Six Soviet cosmonauts are on board the orbital complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12.

On the 18 July 1984, the report states, at 2317 Moscow time, the docking of the spaceship Soyuz T-12 took place with the orbital complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11, piloted by the crew composed of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov.

After checking the air-tightness of the docking unit, Valdimir Dzhaniybekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volkov passed into the Salyut 7 station.

Six Soviet cosmonauts, including a woman cosmonaut, are working in near-earth space on board the scientific research complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12.

The joint flight program includes technical and technological experiments, medical-biological, astrophysical and other observation research, and photography of the earth's surface.

According to telemetric information data the on-board systems of the scientific-research complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12 are functioning normally. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhaniybekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volkov are feeling well.

COSMONAUTS WRITE TO ASTRONAUTS ON SPACE TALKS

PM181447 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 18 July in its First Edition carries on page 5 a 900-word "Soviet Cosmonauts' Open Letter" signed by Aleksey Leonov and Valeriy Kubasov and addressed to their U.S. counterparts in the Soyuz-Apollo mission. The cosmonauts recall that the mission symbolized detente and was devoted to the elaboration of the means of rescuing cosmonauts in distress. They emphasize that at present much more is at stake -- the elaboration of the means of rescuing the whole of mankind.

They write: "Our country is today appealing to the United States to embark on talks to prevent the use of space for military purposes, a great and concrete problem, of utmost importance in itself. It cannot in practice be linked with other spheres of disarmament. Such artificial linkage would create insurmountable obstacles to the talks and lead them into an impasse.... The best evidence of a serious approach to this matter would be -- as our country has proposed -- to establish a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space strike facilities from the moment of the opening of the space talks. A positive answer to this proposal on the part of the U.S. Administration has still not been heard in the Soviet Union, but there is still hope that it will come."

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN USSR 14 JUL

LD141644 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] A powerful underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area in the USSR was registered this morning by the seismological department of Uppsala University. The explosion is calculated to have measured 6.9 on the Richter scale. Together with an explosion in the same area in March, it is the most powerful explosion so far this year in the Soviet Union.